

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.)

The State Counties	The State	Adair	Adams	Allamakee	Appanoose	Audubon	Benton	Black Hawk	Boone	Bremer
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	888 232	7 298	4 471	8 040	6 685	4 257	11 385	12 493	10 478	11 900
Labor force.....	536 667	4 159	2 718	4 948	3 723	2 493	7 140	7 929	6 139	7 087
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	60.4	57.0	60.8	61.5	55.7	58.6	62.7	63.5	58.6	59.6
Employed.....	510 962	3 993	2 639	4 613	3 344	2 397	6 855	7 556	5 905	6 755
Unemployed.....	25 387	166	72	335	379	96	283	373	234	309
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.7	4.0	2.6	6.8	10.2	3.9	4.0	4.7	3.8	4.4
Female, 16 years and over	448 025	3 753	2 295	3 969	3 426	2 144	5 678	6 222	5 265	5 991
Labor force.....	199 996	1 558	1 140	1 855	1 436	818	2 607	2 931	2 448	2 582
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	44.6	41.5	49.7	46.7	41.9	38.2	45.9	47.1	46.5	43.1
Employed.....	190 678	1 498	1 120	1 758	1 305	788	2 498	2 761	2 381	2 453
Unemployed.....	9 248	60	20	97	131	30	109	170	67	129
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.6	3.9	1.8	5.2	9.1	3.7	4.2	5.8	2.7	5.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	510 962	3 993	2 639	4 613	3 344	2 397	6 855	7 556	5 905	6 755
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	74 363	548	551	670	468	267	690	1 049	983	940
Professional specialty occupations.....	41 177	334	297	390	248	150	392	658	632	520
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	102 359	752	549	619	431	431	1 245	1 682	1 283	1 377
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	57 654	400	291	315	390	228	764	966	696	757
Service occupations.....	61 465	514	265	510	426	282	804	776	820	838
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	116 546	1 165	686	1 634	640	963	1 590	980	1 130	1 158
Farm operators and managers.....	89 292	896	475	1 043	497	735	1 248	772	772	854
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	25 438	259	206	553	120	196	342	206	328	288
Related agricultural occupations.....	1 549	10	5	22	15	26	—	2	30	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	61 259	407	221	491	439	158	954	1 236	657	910
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	94 970	607	367	689	680	296	1 572	1 833	1 032	1 532
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	22 486	193	96	187	120	75	349	422	214	285
Employed females 16 years and over	190 678	1 498	1 120	1 758	1 305	788	2 498	2 761	2 381	2 453
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	32 655	264	277	317	210	133	299	514	471	370
Professional specialty occupations.....	24 032	197	186	255	154	85	224	369	351	286
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	69 849	546	370	403	443	310	808	1 201	864	985
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	47 556	353	251	287	300	211	624	798	548	635
Service occupations.....	46 573	407	220	398	320	244	632	593	566	577
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	14 779	150	136	338	119	67	216	145	139	198
Farm operators and managers.....	6 992	70	52	85	46	26	104	65	61	69
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	7 373	80	81	244	69	22	112	80	76	122
Related agricultural occupations.....	391	—	3	47	19	—	—	2	7	75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	4 875	24	101	255	185	25	100	62	47	148
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	21 947	107	7	50	18	5	93	246	294	148
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	4 778	25	—	—	—	—	—	57	67	44
Employed persons 16 years and over	510 962	3 993	2 639	4 613	3 344	2 397	6 855	7 556	5 905	6 755
Private wage and salary workers.....	310 014	2 075	1 407	2 393	1 996	1 191	4 533	5 465	3 341	4 671
Government workers.....	64 743	559	360	498	443	263	583	833	1 438	684
Self-employed workers.....	121 445	1 221	714	1 416	806	839	1 498	1 104	984	1 236
Unpaid family workers.....	14 760	138	158	306	99	104	241	154	142	164
Male, employed in agriculture	103 604	1 026	555	1 286	510	903	1 414	841	1 000	988
Wage and salary workers.....	20 077	226	84	273	52	151	220	168	296	176
Self-employed workers.....	78 348	775	413	959	440	686	1 096	651	654	771
Unpaid family workers.....	5 179	25	58	54	18	66	98	22	50	41
Female, employed in agriculture	16 589	152	141	335	126	67	225	181	163	219
Wage and salary workers.....	3 520	7	8	18	19	19	31	22	37	65
Self-employed workers.....	6 900	68	52	91	53	26	104	74	61	58
Unpaid family workers.....	6 169	77	81	226	54	22	90	85	65	96
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	418 813	3 603	2 208	3 639	3 264	2 077	5 335	5 547	4 788	5 566
Less than \$5,000.....	54 725	635	381	572	669	287	607	395	552	621
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	33 826	369	227	506	323	244	394	277	327	442
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	32 812	404	220	326	363	173	336	251	326	431
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	70 312	718	439	633	570	524	779	575	803	754
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	65 729	517	337	592	527	326	832	836	698	856
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	56 630	343	292	441	371	188	789	980	733	927
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	61 297	337	222	372	292	179	1 022	1 294	824	878
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	28 367	196	53	144	83	79	442	654	354	447
\$50,000 or more.....	15 115	84	37	53	66	77	134	285	171	210
Median.....	\$16 246	\$12 527	\$12 844	\$13 235	\$12 256	\$13 258	\$18 063	\$22 121	\$17 600	\$18 168
Mean.....	\$18 840	\$15 423	\$14 931	\$15 193	\$14 634	\$15 717	\$19 513	\$24 170	\$19 566	\$20 142
Families	332 625	2 706	1 689	2 877	2 554	1 643	4 312	4 722	3 755	4 516
Median income.....	\$18 589	\$14 737	\$15 158	\$15 351	\$14 559	\$14 537	\$20 663	\$23 836	\$20 334	\$20 407
Mean income.....	\$21 042	\$17 399	\$16 661	\$17 027	\$16 593	\$17 443	\$21 589	\$26 198	\$22 083	\$22 354
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	98 759	993	552	860	808	493	1 224	1 030	1 217	1 182
Median income.....	\$6 894	\$6 402	\$6 632	\$5 976	\$4 660	\$5 974	\$7 473	\$8 038	\$7 296	\$7 524
Mean income.....	\$9 093	\$8 608	\$8 978	\$7 390	\$6 723	\$8 059	\$9 027	\$10 196	\$8 791	\$9 477
Per capita income	\$6 580	\$5 946	\$5 797	\$4 995	\$5 366	\$5 673	\$6 616	\$7 623	\$6 939	\$6 882
Households with farm self-employment income	123 658	1 117	716	1 197	850	906	1 747	1 373	1 244	1 302
Mean income.....	\$22 210	\$18 357	\$16 587	\$17 298	\$18 094	\$17 511	\$21 592	\$28 775	\$24 900	\$24 022
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$10 407	\$8 013	\$6 011	\$7 838	\$6 870	\$11 579	\$10 210	\$9 934	\$10 110	\$10 506
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	25 179	243	157	236	222	85	332	461	314	319
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	19 839	178	63	171	173	100	241	168	284	216
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	19 842	182	135	183	62	120	256	207	164	215
75.0 percent or more.....	42 826	383	216	419	232	496	623	325	347	356
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	30 909	392	186	400	346	185	384	219	288	354
Percent below poverty level.....	9.3	14.5	11.0	13.9	13.5	11.3	8.9	4.6	7.7	7.8
Female householder, no husband present.....	4 576	39	14	52	79	29	51	52	54	41
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24 310	252	159	212	261	139	272	255	316	272
Percent below poverty level.....	24.8	25.4	28.8	24.7	32.3	22.2	22.2	24.8	26.0	23.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	135 274	1 578	812	1 788	1 378	871	1 755	1 081	1 240	1 441
Percent below poverty level.....	11.4	16.9	14.4	16.4	15.4	15.4	11.2	6.2	9.8	8.9
Related children under 18 years.....	48 364	534	255	746	443	359	697	405	381	449
65 years and over.....	22 336	294	217	235	259	117	239	147	226	258

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Buchanan	Buena Vista	Butler	Calhoun	Carroll	Cass	Cedar	Cerro Gordo	Cherokee	Chickasaw
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	11 460	9 065	13 194	10 469	9 465	7 008	11 543	8 124	6 945	8 250
Percent of persons 16 years and over	6 456	5 325	7 540	5 468	5 645	4 063	7 195	5 071	4 068	4 948
Employed	58.1	58.7	57.1	52.2	59.6	58.0	62.3	62.4	58.6	60.0
Unemployed	6 301	5 145	7 158	5 262	5 478	3 830	6 917	4 793	3 925	4 636
Percent of civilian labor force	355	180	380	206	167	233	273	278	139	310
	5.3	3.4	5.0	3.8	3.0	5.7	3.8	5.5	3.4	6.3
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	5 682	4 589	6 782	5 593	4 781	3 511	5 838	4 093	3 474	4 113
Percent of female, 16 years and over	2 334	1 933	2 795	2 058	2 048	1 507	2 740	1 871	1 350	1 769
Employed	41.1	42.1	41.2	36.8	42.8	46.9	45.7	45.7	38.9	43.0
Unemployed	2 208	1 852	2 671	1 981	1 970	1 436	2 628	1 762	1 298	1 659
Percent of civilian labor force	126	81	124	77	78	112	109	52	110	110
	5.4	4.2	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.7	4.1	5.8	3.9	6.2
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	6 301	5 145	7 158	5 262	5 478	3 830	6 917	4 793	3 925	4 636
Professional specialty occupations	700	793	1 002	895	782	476	1 092	773	488	558
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	460	411	570	501	387	298	593	414	292	283
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 151	926	1 401	1 117	953	807	1 304	899	665	763
Service occupations	583	438	740	572	506	390	834	504	357	443
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	678	674	870	759	692	522	848	562	493	549
Farm operators and managers	1 482	1 431	1 564	1 174	1 688	1 151	1 528	1 056	1 352	1 162
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 086	1 096	1 169	1 004	1 236	779	1 192	791	1 012	888
Related agricultural occupations	390	312	368	165	434	349	296	262	322	263
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4	23	12	5	18	23	38	—	18	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	831	605	911	561	557	357	864	653	425	522
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 459	716	1 410	756	806	517	1 281	850	502	1 082
	277	204	285	175	253	152	320	233	147	267
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	2 208	1 852	2 671	1 981	1 970	1 436	2 628	1 762	1 298	1 659
Professional specialty occupations	342	350	432	388	349	230	516	328	253	194
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	306	264	349	298	266	180	376	219	186	151
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	755	591	998	739	679	531	897	638	490	525
Service occupations	470	362	638	490	449	349	703	425	313	377
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	560	529	735	610	549	425	638	394	384	430
Farm operators and managers	287	198	299	58	137	144	216	153	79	210
Farm occupations, except managerial	167	90	130	20	76	42	119	51	19	92
Related agricultural occupations	118	101	159	36	59	100	97	102	60	118
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	2	7	10	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	30	41	41	54	31	15	94	22	21	32
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	234	143	166	132	225	91	267	227	71	268
	42	46	23	46	33	35	61	65	15	69
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	6 301	5 145	7 158	5 262	5 478	3 830	6 917	4 793	3 925	4 636
Government workers	3 928	2 818	4 321	2 881	3 221	2 152	4 182	3 093	2 053	2 854
Self-employed workers	774	558	918	766	531	425	629	445	506	392
Unpaid family workers	1 387	1 694	1 477	1 477	1 531	1 033	1 629	1 111	1 192	1 149
	212	202	225	138	195	220	146	144	174	241
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	1 206	1 256	1 281	1 130	1 652	1 050	1 324	917	1 267	968
Self-employed workers	248	219	272	136	479	273	307	203	224	141
Unpaid family workers	876	970	967	950	1 066	683	988	677	956	754
	82	67	42	44	107	94	29	37	87	73
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	296	227	321	96	169	175	229	175	101	220
Self-employed workers	60	30	57	30	65	56	61	52	33	10
Unpaid family workers	148	102	130	24	80	23	98	35	21	92
	88	95	134	42	24	96	70	88	47	118
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	5 305	4 394	6 315	5 091	4 495	3 402	5 477	3 885	3 316	3 872
\$5,000 to \$7,499	721	576	911	712	576	519	665	379	427	563
\$7,500 to \$9,999	472	336	520	517	420	378	389	226	266	301
\$10,000 to \$14,999	389	345	541	459	416	250	397	271	250	317
\$15,000 to \$19,999	897	818	1 039	851	894	672	845	691	598	667
\$20,000 to \$24,999	706	629	1 047	865	700	555	793	713	518	657
\$25,000 to \$34,999	780	596	917	519	607	415	842	554	430	555
\$35,000 to \$49,999	821	569	835	663	429	350	902	633	429	483
\$50,000 or more	337	324	297	311	268	158	420	262	239	220
Median	182	201	208	194	185	105	224	156	159	109
Mean	\$16 098	\$15 831	\$15 698	\$15 036	\$14 611	\$14 010	\$17 718	\$17 432	\$16 179	\$15 655
	\$18 477	\$19 528	\$17 708	\$18 074	\$17 930	\$16 417	\$19 575	\$19 920	\$19 128	\$17 450
Families										
Median income	4 282	3 388	4 959	3 769	3 406	2 601	4 269	3 056	2 590	3 067
Mean income	\$18 722	\$18 415	\$18 300	\$17 672	\$16 985	\$16 169	\$20 518	\$19 737	\$18 601	\$17 857
	\$20 529	\$22 172	\$20 157	\$20 672	\$20 384	\$18 769	\$22 075	\$22 103	\$21 514	\$19 419
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	1 184	1 100	1 457	1 525	1 178	929	1 464	966	780	886
Mean income	\$6 692	\$7 500	\$5 973	\$7 120	\$7 341	\$6 136	\$7 600	\$7 722	\$7 675	\$6 688
	\$8 546	\$9 690	\$8 141	\$9 905	\$9 520	\$7 838	\$8 916	\$10 173	\$9 858	\$9 040
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$6 022	\$7 212	\$6 356	\$6 946	\$6 101	\$6 150	\$6 932	\$7 154	\$6 877	\$5 859
Mean income	1 519	1 370	1 653	1 520	1 518	1 166	1 479	1 067	1 299	1 262
Mean farm self-employment income	\$22 891	\$25 661	\$21 726	\$23 296	\$22 224	\$19 313	\$23 055	\$24 135	\$21 654	\$19 491
	\$8 794	\$16 564	\$8 542	\$13 990	\$11 674	\$9 425	\$10 364	\$12 710	\$12 468	\$8 527
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	317	213	389	206	228	223	308	244	180	273
25.0 to 49.9 percent	338	189	243	262	250	232	238	145	181	182
50.0 to 74.9 percent	260	238	257	265	309	154	250	155	240	208
75.0 percent or more	404	654	496	710	591	430	510	435	568	409
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	467	257	380	302	309	268	381	172	259	318
Female householder, no husband present	10.9	7.6	7.7	8.0	9.1	10.3	8.9	5.6	10.0	10.4
	87	37	50	64	33	23	56	18	9	35
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	304	280	380	361	225	248	366	214	180	182
	25.7	25.5	26.1	23.7	19.1	26.7	25.0	22.2	23.1	20.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	2 112	1 123	1 675	1 366	1 572	1 213	1 769	819	1 115	1 376
Related children under 18 years	13.1	9.5	9.7	10.4	12.0	13.5	11.6	7.7	12.2	12.1
65 years and over	904	332	509	434	696	403	618	224	387	536
	272	213	410	336	227	257	214	176	150	199

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Clarke	Clay	Clayton	Clinton	Crawford	Dallas	Davis	Decatur	Delaware	Des Moines
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 588	5 862	15 706	10 704	8 927	14 294	4 576	5 460	9 614	9 917
Labor force	2 157	3 477	9 496	6 598	5 220	9 345	2 578	2 856	5 896	6 616
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.1	59.3	60.5	61.6	58.5	65.4	56.3	52.3	61.3	66.7
Employed	2 007	3 327	8 929	6 372	5 052	8 947	2 411	2 653	5 678	6 192
Unemployed	150	142	563	226	166	395	167	201	218	418
Percent of civilian labor force	7.0	4.1	5.9	3.4	3.2	4.2	6.5	7.0	3.7	6.3
Female, 16 years and over	1 745	2 909	7 951	5 350	4 431	7 263	2 246	2 843	4 773	4 946
Labor force	783	1 201	3 693	2 329	1 746	3 838	850	1 126	2 094	2 550
Percent of female, 16 years and over	44.9	41.3	46.4	43.5	39.4	52.8	37.8	39.6	43.9	51.6
Employed	734	1 149	3 523	2 202	1 703	3 726	801	1 060	2 047	2 356
Unemployed	49	52	170	127	41	112	49	66	47	194
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	4.3	4.6	5.5	2.4	2.9	5.8	5.9	2.2	7.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 007	3 327	8 929	6 372	5 052	8 947	2 411	2 653	5 678	6 192
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	246	377	1 244	733	536	1 703	206	380	614	1 121
Professional specialty occupations	116	198	765	375	275	894	128	198	283	583
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	374	612	1 545	1 179	736	2 466	351	494	766	1 366
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	220	338	761	674	428	1 510	241	273	470	749
Service occupations	145	343	974	672	685	1 105	276	346	599	545
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	697	1 032	2 523	1 626	1 532	1 001	719	607	1 889	670
Farm operators and managers	581	768	1 835	1 254	1 237	741	518	454	1 463	519
Farm occupations, except managerial	107	251	627	348	286	239	182	142	421	116
Related agricultural occupations	9	13	32	11	9	21	13	11	5	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	181	400	948	733	680	1 126	316	287	635	877
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	364	563	1 695	1 429	883	1 546	543	539	1 175	1 613
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	115	162	395	244	348	409	111	163	207	280
Employed females 16 years and over	734	1 149	3 523	2 202	1 703	3 726	801	1 060	2 047	2 356
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	127	192	533	340	216	729	120	168	266	520
Professional specialty occupations	79	135	445	248	177	488	94	128	184	384
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	266	419	995	794	544	1 746	250	356	557	869
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	181	299	620	513	353	1 295	207	206	424	595
Service occupations	119	236	793	490	515	761	210	284	503	365
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	97	103	553	217	190	132	137	45	375	50
Farm operators and managers	49	61	282	108	103	49	54	31	207	18
Farm occupations, except managerial	48	35	269	95	84	72	74	34	163	17
Related agricultural occupations	7	7	—	5	3	11	9	5	5	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	21	104	40	76	91	24	28	40	116
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	118	178	545	321	162	267	60	179	304	436
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	23	51	109	76	84	58	10	47	63	86
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 007	3 327	8 929	6 372	5 052	8 947	2 411	2 653	5 678	6 192
Private wage and salary workers	991	2 014	4 954	3 981	2 700	6 162	1 235	1 444	3 193	4 615
Government workers	255	270	1 162	650	509	1 313	368	489	484	744
Self-employed workers	660	961	2 468	1 559	1 635	1 372	663	656	1 772	781
Unpaid family workers	101	82	345	202	208	100	145	64	229	52
Male, employed in agriculture	598	948	1 951	1 431	1 365	910	581	556	1 550	633
Wage and salary workers	77	257	397	272	174	220	74	115	249	116
Self-employed workers	506	661	1 490	1 082	1 104	667	452	426	1 221	490
Unpaid family workers	15	30	64	77	87	23	55	15	80	27
Female, employed in agriculture	97	116	592	240	216	151	138	57	389	65
Wage and salary workers	7	33	62	40	40	45	5	12	94	29
Self-employed workers	42	55	282	108	101	56	59	11	193	31
Unpaid family workers	48	28	248	92	75	50	74	34	102	5
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	1 739	2 865	7 487	4 781	4 288	6 878	2 106	2 725	4 254	4 584
Less than \$5,000	289	335	1 253	456	688	655	429	603	609	370
\$5,000 to \$7,999	228	183	770	291	332	426	212	321	300	225
\$7,500 to \$9,999	180	199	753	352	301	415	216	315	339	255
\$10,000 to \$14,999	371	607	1 341	665	794	1 018	305	479	634	683
\$15,000 to \$19,999	253	449	1 173	740	660	1 035	357	413	685	690
\$20,000 to \$24,999	198	317	808	730	536	937	182	261	603	768
\$25,000 to \$34,999	97	417	829	927	631	1 510	241	220	645	984
\$35,000 to \$49,999	100	175	338	436	205	564	77	90	287	432
\$50,000 or more	23	183	222	184	141	318	87	23	152	177
Median	\$12 093	\$16 140	\$13 356	\$19 243	\$15 194	\$19 531	\$13 067	\$11 026	\$16 823	\$20 415
Mean	\$14 232	\$20 087	\$16 519	\$20 885	\$17 518	\$21 566	\$16 213	\$13 313	\$18 758	\$22 145
Families	1 443	2 345	5 689	4 006	3 406	5 483	1 758	2 059	3 498	3 755
Median income	\$13 466	\$17 684	\$16 408	\$20 861	\$17 103	\$21 788	\$15 237	\$13 682	\$18 935	\$22 051
Mean income	\$15 490	\$21 878	\$19 135	\$22 643	\$19 558	\$23 956	\$17 743	\$15 336	\$20 832	\$24 161
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	336	619	2 024	887	977	1 744	389	745	863	990
Median income	\$6 130	\$8 841	\$5 711	\$8 340	\$6 468	\$7 671	\$5 750	\$4 294	\$5 815	\$8 381
Mean income	\$7 128	\$10 164	\$7 367	\$10 276	\$8 749	\$9 758	\$7 670	\$6 440	\$8 011	\$11 021
Per capita income	\$5 109	\$7 337	\$5 875	\$6 612	\$6 122	\$7 590	\$5 481	\$5 134	\$5 738	\$7 684
Households with farm self-employment income	761	1 082	1 951	1 633	1 617	1 384	928	658	1 474	1 058
Mean income	\$15 738	\$26 055	\$21 072	\$23 427	\$20 638	\$25 480	\$18 142	\$15 151	\$22 086	\$26 142
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 916	\$15 306	\$10 988	\$10 694	\$11 241	\$8 167	\$5 073	\$5 616	\$11 996	\$9 380
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	141	179	335	316	246	430	236	150	215	355
25.0 to 49.9 percent	108	165	311	259	238	231	165	139	185	159
50.0 to 74.9 percent	106	194	371	311	247	213	112	61	273	151
75.0 percent or more	265	491	701	522	734	328	229	182	649	242
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	236	227	611	323	418	328	371	329	392	180
Percent below poverty level	16.4	9.7	10.7	8.1	12.3	6.0	21.1	16.0	11.2	4.8
Female householder, no husband present	41	25	65	47	49	102	30	40	49	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	112	142	610	177	251	396	142	289	262	169
Percent below poverty level	33.3	22.9	30.2	20.0	25.7	22.7	36.5	38.8	30.4	17.1
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	965	877	2 872	1 316	1 668	1 454	1 632	1 408	1 898	775
Percent below poverty level	19.9	11.2	13.9	8.9	13.7	7.5	26.2	20.3	13.7	5.9
Related children under 18 years	391	290	1 014	451	517	495	702	452	893	262
65 years and over	142	114	511	153	291	214	190	362	239	151

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Dickinson	Dubuque	Emmet	Fayette	Floyd	Franklin	Fremont	Greene	Grundy	Guthrie
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	9 050	16 043	4 270	11 139	7 911	6 412	7 140	5 514	8 567	9 241
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.0	65.9	57.2	58.5	62.2	57.5	57.9	57.5	59.3	55.0
Employed	5 024	10 105	2 321	6 214	4 627	3 491	3 981	3 023	4 884	4 782
Unemployed	316	461	121	289	295	193	143	148	197	300
Percent of civilian labor force	5.9	4.4	5.0	4.4	6.0	5.2	3.5	4.7	3.9	5.9
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	4 638	7 697	2 141	5 484	3 973	3 205	3 787	2 824	4 367	4 870
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.9	48.8	39.3	42.5	45.5	38.3	43.9	41.7	41.9	40.9
Employed	1 902	3 583	774	2 224	1 681	1 164	1 593	1 131	1 709	1 892
Unemployed	133	172	67	107	127	63	68	46	121	98
Percent of civilian labor force	6.5	4.6	8.0	4.6	7.0	5.1	4.1	3.9	6.6	4.9
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	868	1 309	312	837	678	463	603	426	785	717
Professional specialty occupations	486	791	176	535	433	258	368	242	473	413
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 169	1 892	407	989	794	585	701	537	854	984
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	533	1 041	236	501	388	303	419	312	495	597
Service occupations	648	1 259	221	727	591	396	510	338	496	657
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	796	1 989	675	2 073	1 159	1 233	871	1 053	1 149	1 132
Farm operators and managers	596	1 381	560	1 615	934	937	662	798	898	872
Farm occupations, except managerial	168	550	115	446	213	296	182	248	238	244
Related agricultural occupations	30	33	—	12	—	—	27	7	11	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	692	1 351	258	561	518	313	448	228	571	598
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	851	2 305	448	1 027	887	501	848	441	1 029	694
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	260	484	107	241	163	87	257	133	150	228
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	307	543	174	371	300	191	317	226	342	347
Professional specialty occupations	240	423	101	295	247	138	248	170	280	261
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	730	1 288	273	692	550	389	539	409	581	754
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	442	850	199	454	313	270	352	267	392	537
Service occupations	464	881	186	526	467	311	387	276	415	519
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	88	295	70	318	193	157	108	127	161	121
Farm operators and managers	52	155	29	187	109	62	46	46	92	93
Farm occupations, except managerial	28	140	41	122	84	95	46	81	61	28
Related agricultural occupations	8	—	—	9	—	—	16	—	8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	123	22	51	40	22	33	3	55	26
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	256	453	69	266	131	94	209	90	155	125
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68	105	24	43	37	17	80	13	32	40
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	3 186	7 124	1 338	3 270	2 735	1 893	2 425	1 575	3 038	2 752
Government workers	589	811	224	646	574	351	562	413	531	726
Self-employed workers	1 115	1 786	672	2 053	1 221	1 114	932	931	1 208	1 203
Unpaid family workers	134	384	87	245	97	133	62	104	107	101
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	710	1 677	608	1 775	979	1 102	787	955	1 033	1 023
Self-employed workers	141	309	85	343	202	223	239	233	215	220
Unpaid family workers	520	1 148	496	1 360	766	843	529	705	767	756
Unpaid family workers	49	220	27	72	11	36	19	17	51	47
Female, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	98	328	92	324	217	159	118	140	175	143
Self-employed workers	19	51	25	37	32	37	72	33	48	25
Unpaid family workers	47	163	29	175	111	56	37	46	92	93
Unpaid family workers	32	114	38	112	74	66	9	61	35	25
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	4 493	6 583	1 985	5 162	3 734	3 150	3 630	2 794	4 047	4 560
\$5,000 to \$7,499	480	603	268	758	426	444	640	429	364	855
\$7,500 to \$9,999	373	421	114	475	259	246	388	333	320	447
\$10,000 to \$14,999	409	412	181	402	300	255	283	235	281	398
\$15,000 to \$19,999	836	771	324	945	604	564	699	528	597	816
\$20,000 to \$24,999	736	930	222	883	719	522	549	431	632	676
\$25,000 to \$34,999	589	1 079	305	615	542	495	387	294	614	508
\$35,000 to \$49,999	567	1 435	320	611	572	358	411	98	700	515
\$50,000 or more	290	563	150	253	172	162	165	85	203	95
Median	213	369	101	220	140	104	108	85	203	95
Mean	\$16 009	\$20 774	\$17 144	\$15 005	\$17 075	\$15 640	\$13 201	\$13 806	\$18 415	\$13 352
Mean	\$19 660	\$22 790	\$20 031	\$18 116	\$18 987	\$17 551	\$15 893	\$16 561	\$21 223	\$16 132
Families										
Median income	3 388	5 633	1 612	4 070	3 055	2 499	2 689	2 120	3 219	3 369
Mean income	\$18 348	\$22 280	\$20 283	\$17 100	\$18 712	\$17 999	\$16 228	\$16 212	\$20 638	\$16 254
Mean income	\$22 028	\$24 346	\$22 214	\$20 664	\$20 789	\$19 536	\$18 279	\$18 643	\$23 596	\$18 454
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	1 252	1 349	392	1 479	763	719	1 084	721	920	1 299
Mean income	\$7 925	\$7 944	\$7 480	\$4 721	\$7 338	\$7 591	\$5 924	\$7 771	\$7 959	\$5 861
Mean income	\$10 902	\$10 223	\$10 134	\$6 652	\$9 777	\$9 001	\$7 871	\$9 346	\$10 817	\$8 698
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$7 573	\$6 245	\$6 853	\$6 159	\$6 551	\$6 585	\$6 169	\$6 394	\$7 605	\$6 190
Mean income	896	1 634	496	1 901	1 224	1 273	939	1 107	1 223	1 328
Mean farm self-employment income	\$24 864	\$24 613	\$26 557	\$21 761	\$22 320	\$21 627	\$18 981	\$19 552	\$27 964	\$19 985
Mean farm self-employment income	\$12 945	\$10 083	\$14 161	\$10 850	\$9 588	\$11 000	\$9 434	\$9 723	\$14 995	\$9 288
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	158	299	94	420	247	257	178	147	177	302
25.0 to 49.9 percent	169	262	144	270	225	235	205	195	270	230
50.0 to 74.9 percent	161	215	85	302	188	221	165	204	224	203
75.0 percent or more	345	558	309	713	404	448	260	395	482	423
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	227	485	141	415	242	255	366	287	165	407
Female householder, no husband present	6.7	8.6	8.7	10.2	7.9	10.2	13.6	13.5	5.1	12.1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	50	72	12	40	52	23	72	57	42	40
Percent below poverty level	282	266	109	343	186	180	297	121	158	379
Percent below poverty level	22.5	21.4	27.8	29.6	24.6	25.0	27.4	16.8	17.2	29.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	1 022	2 309	715	1 838	956	1 089	1 528	1 128	718	1 737
Related children under 18 years	8.9	9.7	12.4	12.4	9.0	13.0	16.6	15.6	6.3	14.9
65 years and over	324	1 008	282	626	304	396	569	423	225	553
65 years and over	239	259	107	350	183	178	233	127	144	439

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Henry	Howard	Humboldt	Ida	Iowa	Jackson
Persons 16 years and over	7 054	7 998	9 553	9 798	8 618	5 311	5 604	6 758	11 794	11 368
Labor force	4 275	4 780	5 477	5 404	5 285	2 973	3 239	3 820	7 735	7 049
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.6	59.8	57.3	55.2	61.3	56.0	57.8	56.5	62.0	62.0
Employed	4 023	4 329	5 189	5 116	4 967	2 797	3 083	3 706	7 500	6 580
Unemployed	247	451	288	288	318	176	152	114	235	469
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	9.4	5.3	5.3	6.0	5.9	4.7	3.0	3.0	6.7
Female, 16 years and over	3 522	4 030	4 846	5 074	4 401	2 591	2 785	3 500	6 136	5 672
Labor force	1 493	1 753	2 034	2 030	2 058	993	1 120	1 416	3 351	2 709
Percent of female, 16 years and over	42.4	43.5	42.0	40.0	46.8	38.3	40.2	40.5	54.6	47.8
Employed	1 415	1 547	1 921	1 924	1 963	955	1 067	1 371	3 280	2 526
Unemployed	78	206	113	106	95	38	53	45	71	183
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	11.8	5.6	5.2	4.6	3.8	4.7	3.2	2.1	6.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 023	4 329	5 189	5 116	4 967	2 797	3 083	3 706	7 500	6 580
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	563	622	812	735	736	320	432	651	1 107	816
Professional specialty occupations	378	337	480	431	350	141	190	360	637	485
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	750	714	1 061	1 101	1 000	312	601	716	1 675	1 122
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	413	408	608	671	604	151	310	398	858	645
Service occupations	430	584	631	630	569	274	332	427	1 227	718
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 196	1 280	1 191	1 191	882	1 099	900	1 035	1 263	1 367
Farm operators and managers	945	1 067	909	930	633	902	697	804	947	950
Farm occupations, except managerial	228	201	251	240	223	195	199	229	300	401
Related agricultural occupations	16	12	26	12	20	2	4	2	14	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	452	547	581	609	728	319	318	386	784	812
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	632	582	913	850	1 052	473	500	491	1 444	1 745
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	207	183	241	304	140	108	155	124	308	362
Employed females 16 years and over	1 415	1 547	1 921	1 924	1 963	955	1 067	1 371	3 280	2 526
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	254	250	337	358	273	113	200	317	454	388
Professional specialty occupations	226	178	282	261	163	71	123	241	353	287
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	518	485	728	737	722	187	422	475	1 136	723
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	370	328	491	497	515	111	264	332	700	487
Service occupations	339	428	517	521	431	264	259	349	973	574
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	113	154	101	110	137	225	108	113	162	265
Farm operators and managers	53	84	49	39	50	144	16	51	98	124
Farm occupations, except managerial	58	68	45	71	76	81	90	62	64	141
Related agricultural occupations	2	7	7	—	11	—	2	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	58	26	35	48	19	5	22	104	102
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	165	172	212	163	352	147	73	95	451	474
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	68	29	50	36	44	21	28	68	99
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 023	4 329	5 189	5 116	4 967	2 797	3 083	3 706	7 500	6 580
Private wage and salary workers	2 049	2 391	3 198	2 954	3 277	1 362	1 735	2 027	4 947	4 181
Government workers	618	470	608	742	628	200	373	424	916	766
Self-employed workers	1 280	1 337	1 270	1 287	947	1 101	823	1 130	1 444	1 390
Unpaid family workers	76	131	113	133	115	134	152	125	193	243
Male, employed in agriculture	1 092	1 127	1 099	1 089	762	897	792	939	1 157	1 104
Wage and salary workers	198	113	221	212	180	97	106	157	281	253
Self-employed workers	872	956	827	850	547	757	640	742	801	779
Unpaid family workers	22	58	51	27	35	43	46	40	75	72
Female, employed in agriculture	130	164	115	118	140	236	131	125	202	287
Wage and salary workers	35	46	20	15	29	11	25	19	40	46
Self-employed workers	53	77	49	39	50	144	23	54	98	111
Unpaid family workers	42	41	46	64	61	81	83	52	64	130

INCOME IN 1979

Households	3 366	3 892	4 587	4 686	4 172	2 464	2 755	3 378	5 571	5 098
Less than \$5,000	382	479	658	854	521	432	314	549	618	641
\$5,000 to \$7,499	189	299	352	441	311	203	269	350	405	419
\$7,500 to \$9,999	290	333	403	323	277	307	211	279	461	401
\$10,000 to \$14,999	600	719	791	869	806	375	525	667	855	708
\$15,000 to \$19,999	591	617	702	732	733	368	389	476	929	758
\$20,000 to \$24,999	478	620	701	586	598	280	352	399	903	920
\$25,000 to \$34,999	449	464	538	522	506	291	346	405	818	739
\$35,000 to \$49,999	227	233	311	241	309	142	246	141	385	328
\$50,000 or more	160	128	131	118	111	66	103	112	197	184
Median	\$16 508	\$15 780	\$15 569	\$14 151	\$16 040	\$13 504	\$15 710	\$13 632	\$17 063	\$17 480
Mean	\$19 287	\$18 231	\$17 839	\$16 581	\$18 509	\$16 498	\$19 178	\$17 646	\$19 165	\$19 144
Families	2 681	2 981	3 548	3 614	3 335	1 954	2 207	2 508	4 258	4 096
Median income	\$18 298	\$18 471	\$18 690	\$16 550	\$18 193	\$16 237	\$18 193	\$16 407	\$20 195	\$20 078
Mean income	\$21 316	\$20 761	\$20 301	\$18 506	\$20 847	\$18 848	\$21 542	\$20 601	\$21 907	\$21 502
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	761	1 015	1 122	1 185	951	548	605	921	1 477	1 129
Median income	\$8 337	\$7 648	\$7 402	\$5 785	\$6 465	\$5 778	\$7 250	\$6 553	\$7 825	\$6 258
Mean income	\$10 178	\$8 950	\$8 752	\$9 144	\$8 241	\$6 996	\$8 715	\$8 578	\$9 120	\$8 437
Per capita income	\$7 004	\$6 774	\$6 574	\$5 898	\$6 788	\$5 651	\$7 068	\$6 764	\$6 965	\$6 063
Households with farm self-employment income	1 339	1 420	1 324	1 314	1 065	1 038	961	1 016	1 423	1 301
Mean income	\$24 043	\$22 537	\$21 286	\$20 631	\$22 679	\$20 076	\$25 776	\$21 401	\$22 809	\$22 984
Mean farm self-employment income	\$12 947	\$12 780	\$10 859	\$10 280	\$8 660	\$10 633	\$15 715	\$11 464	\$9 857	\$9 014
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	178	134	246	239	275	166	158	161	327	384
25.0 to 49.9 percent	224	234	202	180	157	116	177	177	233	248
50.0 to 74.9 percent	251	298	233	223	131	128	144	185	269	179
75.0 percent or more	500	593	473	456	302	436	437	434	406	306

INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL

Families	203	201	358	495	208	231	174	293	280	389
Percent below poverty level	7.6	6.7	10.1	13.7	6.2	11.8	7.9	11.7	6.6	9.5
Female householder, no husband present	13	41	70	93	38	8	39	49	46	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	171	218	245	389	240	177	141	239	253	287
Percent below poverty level	22.5	21.5	21.8	32.8	25.2	32.3	23.3	26.0	17.1	25.5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	878	913	1 498	2 169	945	1 169	757	1 245	1 211	2 019
Percent below poverty level	9.5	8.8	12.3	16.7	8.3	16.4	10.2	14.2	8.0	12.5
Related children under 18 years	285	274	564	775	307	476	290	406	410	864
65 years and over	150	185	306	364	194	189	70	251	253	229

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Jones	Keokuk	Kossuth	Lee	Linn	Louisa	Lucas
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	15 665	5 080	16 470	8 546	9 895	11 492	11 733	21 766	8 807	4 015
Employed	9 843	3 280	11 900	5 176	5 416	6 514	7 570	14 652	5 376	2 357
Unemployed	62.8	64.6	72.3	60.6	54.7	56.7	64.5	67.3	61.0	58.7
Percent of civilian labor force	9 347	3 118	11 566	4 986	5 094	6 080	7 125	13 934	5 163	2 234
Employed	491	162	326	190	322	434	445	718	213	123
Unemployed	5.0	4.9	2.7	3.7	5.9	6.7	5.9	4.9	4.0	5.2
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	7 941	2 528	8 225	4 214	5 127	5 704	5 820	10 874	4 498	2 041
Employed	3 927	1 215	4 929	1 821	2 052	2 232	2 829	5 850	2 078	823
Unemployed	49.5	48.1	59.9	43.2	40.0	39.1	48.6	53.8	46.2	40.3
Percent of civilian labor force	3 775	1 141	4 804	1 765	1 971	2 061	2 658	5 562	1 988	773
Employed	152	74	125	56	81	171	171	288	90	50
Unemployed	3.9	6.1	2.5	3.1	3.9	7.7	6.0	4.9	4.3	6.1
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	9 347	3 118	11 566	4 986	5 094	6 080	7 125	13 934	5 163	2 234
Professional specialty occupations	1 340	329	2 433	583	742	726	979	2 504	673	263
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	693	216	1 522	369	372	374	555	1 373	384	110
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	2 149	588	2 753	803	923	960	1 480	3 479	1 023	466
Service occupations	1 336	389	1 562	447	536	513	806	1 908	568	249
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 098	318	1 787	506	733	699	798	1 652	668	286
Farm operators and managers	1 652	767	1 407	1 445	1 187	2 109	1 056	1 400	717	555
Farm occupations, except managerial	1 206	637	1 059	1 130	958	1 726	752	1 002	520	508
Related agricultural occupations	428	111	270	306	216	369	244	368	190	47
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	15	19	76	9	11	14	60	30	6	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	994	358	1 573	662	507	589	1 023	1 986	723	260
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 114	758	1 613	987	1 002	997	1 789	2 913	1 359	404
Employed females 16 years and over	447	117	355	207	237	265	345	592	340	138
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	3 775	1 141	4 804	1 765	1 971	2 061	2 658	5 562	1 988	773
Professional specialty occupations	597	166	1 120	294	339	287	388	924	287	98
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	415	142	796	238	221	216	306	655	233	86
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 545	478	1 810	538	625	663	1 017	2 220	647	329
Service occupations	1 093	335	1 224	345	433	449	642	1 504	468	210
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	836	208	1 156	367	569	556	527	1 055	472	189
Farm operators and managers	243	58	178	179	133	247	124	199	80	40
Farm occupations, except managerial	96	22	63	104	92	133	54	107	28	34
Related agricultural occupations	139	34	88	75	39	112	47	87	51	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8	2	25	—	2	2	23	5	1	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	72	27	144	112	34	63	51	217	54	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	482	204	396	275	271	245	551	947	448	98
Employed persons 16 years and over	94	17	77	53	88	34	96	190	134	10
Private wage and salary workers	9 347	3 118	11 566	4 986	5 094	6 080	7 125	13 934	5 163	2 234
Government workers	6 469	1 825	6 835	2 927	2 873	3 120	5 082	10 239	3 512	1 146
Self-employed workers	989	403	2 828	481	695	575	718	1 645	651	341
Unpaid family workers	1 625	855	1 686	1 398	1 373	2 215	1 221	1 776	894	704
Male, employed in agriculture	264	35	217	180	153	170	104	274	106	43
Wage and salary workers	1 446	724	1 286	1 286	1 120	1 902	927	1 246	671	515
Self-employed workers	290	119	234	242	231	303	190	275	186	49
Unpaid family workers	1 052	599	935	963	835	1 554	694	847	469	462
Female, employed in agriculture	104	6	67	81	54	45	43	124	16	4
Wage and salary workers	289	87	196	199	148	280	140	226	102	40
Self-employed workers	100	42	70	35	38	64	47	58	16	6
Unpaid family workers	89	18	62	92	78	139	64	101	29	34
Income in 1979	100	27	64	72	32	77	29	67	57	—
Households										
Less than \$5,000	7 375	2 370	7 645	3 926	4 877	5 391	5 284	9 940	4 227	1 894
\$5,000 to \$7,499	817	354	551	536	862	837	570	840	519	353
\$7,500 to \$9,999	515	194	377	386	356	421	348	552	347	167
\$10,000 to \$14,999	621	169	440	332	488	390	321	516	340	186
\$15,000 to \$19,999	1 115	430	1 165	619	991	999	785	1 235	639	335
\$20,000 to \$24,999	1 241	418	1 223	590	804	808	830	1 393	744	284
\$25,000 to \$34,999	1 122	335	1 120	541	471	735	729	1 504	602	218
\$35,000 to \$49,999	1 250	292	1 569	566	529	677	1 009	2 307	638	252
\$50,000 or more	444	127	714	246	224	293	471	1 089	279	58
Median	250	51	486	110	152	231	221	504	119	41
Mean	\$17 494	\$15 505	\$20 280	\$15 701	\$13 501	\$15 525	\$18 575	\$21 190	\$16 674	\$13 042
Families	\$19 303	\$17 076	\$23 436	\$17 731	\$16 352	\$18 014	\$21 178	\$23 337	\$18 650	\$15 062
Median income	5 972	1 940	5 999	3 191	3 654	4 191	4 277	8 255	3 363	1 569
Mean income	\$19 473	\$16 812	\$22 585	\$17 599	\$15 964	\$17 207	\$21 083	\$23 295	\$18 742	\$15 340
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	\$21 275	\$18 549	\$25 936	\$19 678	\$18 842	\$20 044	\$23 488	\$25 602	\$20 818	\$16 555
Median income	1 535	510	2 112	833	1 311	1 282	1 179	2 062	1 009	363
Mean income	\$8 140	\$6 032	\$9 853	\$5 907	\$5 906	\$7 761	\$7 250	\$8 239	\$6 945	\$5 140
Per capita income	\$10 008	\$8 822	\$11 203	\$8 155	\$8 322	\$10 207	\$9 793	\$10 012	\$8 811	\$7 128
Households with farm self-employment income	\$6 792	\$5 923	\$8 038	\$5 911	\$6 214	\$6 267	\$7 053	\$7 591	\$6 606	\$5 432
Median income	1 787	871	1 683	1 391	1 256	2 029	1 162	1 948	884	697
Mean income	\$21 861	\$19 056	\$26 489	\$19 274	\$20 603	\$22 114	\$24 714	\$27 461	\$23 587	\$14 740
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$8 683	\$7 822	\$8 245	\$9 321	\$11 156	\$13 367	\$7 989	\$7 634	\$10 831	\$3 444
Less than 25.0 percent	477	198	551	199	265	226	396	717	180	144
25.0 to 49.9 percent	262	105	268	245	217	296	175	314	96	124
50.0 to 74.9 percent	289	128	237	189	209	351	165	162	166	91
75.0 percent or more	508	259	398	516	472	1 035	306	415	326	143
Income in 1979 below poverty level										
Families	475	238	298	327	352	488	287	463	300	249
Percent below poverty level	8.0	12.3	5.0	10.2	9.6	11.6	6.7	5.6	8.9	15.9
Female householder, no husband present	93	41	67	37	57	58	63	106	110	55
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	312	151	347	210	418	306	281	432	250	138
Percent below poverty level	20.3	29.6	16.4	25.2	31.9	23.9	23.8	21.0	24.8	38.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 982	948	1 364	1 421	1 621	2 049	1 339	2 091	1 341	995
Percent below poverty level	9.6	13.9	6.2	12.1	12.7	13.3	8.5	6.9	11.3	19.3
Related children under 18 years	754	294	433	485	492	736	502	706	551	384
65 years and over	289	151	154	207	449	391	179	328	187	92

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Lyon	Madison	Mahaska	Marion	Marshall	Mills	Mitchell	Monona	Monroe	Montgomery
Persons 16 years and over	7 260	6 211	8 801	9 457	10 884	5 913	6 297	6 481	3 692	5 095
Labor force	4 308	3 917	5 393	5 770	6 944	3 664	3 422	3 428	2 180	2 883
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.3	63.1	61.3	61.0	63.8	62.0	54.3	52.9	59.0	56.6
Employed	4 145	3 755	5 125	5 536	6 657	3 546	3 276	3 295	2 019	2 779
Unemployed	163	154	268	226	281	114	146	133	161	104
Percent of civilian labor force	3.8	3.9	5.0	3.9	4.1	3.1	4.3	3.9	7.4	3.6
Female, 16 years and over	3 649	3 047	4 427	4 717	5 558	3 005	3 187	3 270	1 799	2 603
Labor force	1 518	1 409	1 984	2 188	2 631	1 434	1 201	1 156	788	1 038
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.6	46.2	44.8	46.4	47.3	47.7	37.7	35.4	43.8	39.9
Employed	1 466	1 350	1 905	2 105	2 516	1 388	1 156	1 101	739	1 000
Unemployed	52	59	79	75	115	46	45	55	49	38
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.7	4.8	6.2	3.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 145	3 755	5 125	5 536	6 657	3 546	3 276	3 295	2 019	2 779
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	481	485	752	670	1 029	631	456	460	171	354
Professional specialty occupations	297	222	355	355	563	366	268	211	88	181
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	582	879	927	1 231	1 438	622	395	548	357	500
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	307	514	513	764	880	398	181	278	186	275
Service occupations	534	374	622	763	763	592	483	429	191	337
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 531	874	1 220	958	1 218	685	1 100	1 143	581	789
Farm operators and managers	1 158	706	992	706	949	477	774	888	489	619
Farm occupations, except managerial	366	162	205	214	246	202	316	243	85	167
Related agricultural occupations	7	6	16	36	23	6	10	12	7	3
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	334	499	497	657	854	423	337	325	228	275
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	683	644	1 107	1 346	1 355	593	505	390	491	524
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	174	167	218	221	254	161	110	114	87	86
Employed females 16 years and over	1 466	1 350	1 905	2 105	2 516	1 388	1 156	1 101	739	1 000
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	186	222	385	289	457	302	238	193	75	132
Professional specialty occupations	157	133	201	236	324	232	180	130	60	107
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	428	568	651	862	984	461	239	382	267	330
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	267	385	454	614	701	336	159	241	170	221
Service occupations	448	312	459	425	588	437	410	342	146	266
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	200	106	142	127	136	56	143	89	40	61
Farm operators and managers	97	73	77	46	65	12	33	37	40	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	103	33	56	69	71	44	110	52	—	48
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	9	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	26	57	40	82	71	31	26	27	46	33
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	178	85	228	320	280	101	100	68	165	178
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	52	9	51	42	39	28	27	36	41	17
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 145	3 755	5 125	5 536	6 657	3 546	3 276	3 295	2 019	2 779
Private wage and salary workers	2 029	2 323	3 012	3 449	4 349	1 886	1 830	1 618	1 192	1 634
Government workers	385	415	564	915	893	814	255	357	241	317
Self-employed workers	1 460	921	1 408	1 026	1 308	711	1 046	1 159	557	770
Unpaid family workers	271	96	141	146	107	135	145	161	29	58
Male, employed in agriculture	1 339	785	1 114	837	1 127	654	964	1 063	554	737
Wage and salary workers	201	163	163	149	269	124	209	178	71	163
Self-employed workers	1 002	584	889	645	800	447	716	820	454	567
Unpaid family workers	136	38	62	43	58	83	39	65	29	7
Female, employed in agriculture	198	126	171	138	201	74	149	108	52	63
Wage and salary workers	18	22	45	15	88	15	21	21	12	35
Self-employed workers	89	73	80	48	73	24	33	40	40	6
Unpaid family workers	91	31	46	75	40	35	95	47	—	22
INCOME IN 1979	3 381	2 900	4 172	4 433	5 203	2 874	2 913	3 180	1 713	2 480
Households	503	384	557	516	568	301	465	572	241	350
Less than \$5,000	380	233	375	390	366	225	237	327	236	205
\$5,000 to \$7,499	277	243	317	350	321	214	249	270	210	253
\$7,500 to \$9,999	588	391	788	712	752	510	533	587	301	470
\$10,000 to \$14,999	590	493	738	773	888	502	392	553	256	437
\$15,000 to \$19,999	391	445	501	702	786	409	297	315	138	296
\$20,000 to \$24,999	333	435	591	611	729	427	331	310	246	305
\$25,000 to \$34,999	186	194	183	286	445	176	276	138	142	142
\$35,000 to \$49,999	133	82	122	93	148	110	133	108	21	22
\$50,000 or more	14 497	16 982	15 291	16 675	18 398	16 932	14 689	13 404	13 043	14 495
Median	17 510	18 688	17 308	18 034	19 998	19 269	19 199	16 094	15 343	16 320
Mean	2 699	2 398	3 420	3 668	4 219	2 266	2 269	2 457	1 387	1 963
Families	16 363	18 642	16 913	18 361	20 515	18 992	17 479	15 512	14 945	16 590
Median income	19 543	19 961	19 028	19 444	22 129	21 148	21 809	17 848	17 004	18 330
Mean income	728	583	1 003	894	1 127	690	716	765	350	564
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	6 929	6 718	5 384	5 762	7 196	7 952	6 517	6 430	5 854	6 121
Median income	8 857	10 937	7 647	9 767	9 450	10 810	9 013	9 523	7 716	7 931
Mean income	5 865	6 397	6 164	6 112	7 066	6 826	6 485	6 154	5 270	6 142
Per capita income	1 311	1 100	1 346	1 226	1 272	857	1 105	1 138	750	910
Households with farm self-employment income	21 080	20 182	19 108	18 391	21 921	25 097	23 984	19 049	15 954	20 051
Mean farm self-employment income	12 699	6 020	8 517	6 518	8 243	11 816	13 149	12 191	3 030	10 034
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	162	263	265	341	265	194	225	124	240	202
25.0 to 49.9 percent	264	147	277	221	289	125	192	186	147	151
50.0 to 74.9 percent	207	185	181	173	225	166	157	206	52	149
75.0 percent or more	580	239	430	293	309	286	441	498	171	305
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	338	244	346	375	259	161	288	354	180	177
Families	12.5	10.2	10.1	10.2	6.1	7.1	12.7	14.4	13.0	9.0
Percent below poverty level	19	30	20	60	47	33	19	35	3	23
Female householder, no husband present	162	136	221	205	287	160	178	187	89	149
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22.3	23.3	26.2	22.9	25.5	23.2	24.9	24.4	25.4	26.4
Percent below poverty level	1 465	977	1 385	1 447	1 099	710	1 210	1 350	872	735
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	14.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	7.6	8.8	14.4	16.4	17.4	11.4
Percent below poverty level	550	321	488	567	308	242	419	456	405	246
Related children under 18 years	205	125	175	211	221	150	193	232	74	114
65 years and over										

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Muscatine	O'Brien	Osceola	Page	Palo Alto	Plymouth	Pocahontas	Polk	Pottawattamie	Poweshiek
Persons 16 years and over	8 419	9 147	3 963	5 426	6 067	11 884	8 719	17 264	17 813	7 813
Labor force	5 573	4 884	2 300	3 373	3 178	6 926	4 693	11 819	11 256	4 707
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.2	53.4	58.0	62.2	52.4	58.3	53.8	68.5	63.2	60.2
Employed	5 344	4 725	2 222	3 303	3 039	6 675	4 512	11 346	10 712	4 496
Unemployed	223	159	78	70	139	251	175	406	526	210
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	3.3	3.4	2.1	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.5
Female, 16 years and over	4 078	4 781	1 987	2 714	3 081	5 928	4 522	8 720	8 972	4 029
Labor force	2 054	1 688	761	1 201	1 111	2 324	1 772	4 844	4 266	1 784
Percent of female, 16 years and over	50.4	35.3	38.3	44.3	36.1	39.2	39.2	55.6	47.5	44.3
Employed	1 935	1 631	721	1 170	1 059	2 250	1 693	4 693	4 108	1 732
Unemployed	119	57	40	31	52	74	77	116	156	52
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	3.4	5.3	2.6	4.7	3.2	4.4	2.4	3.7	2.9
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 344	4 725	2 222	3 303	3 039	6 675	4 512	11 346	10 712	4 496
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	700	707	168	466	456	892	813	2 299	1 860	620
Professional specialty occupations	350	407	89	253	279	497	427	1 122	899	299
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	1 084	817	342	649	557	1 348	825	3 829	2 709	906
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	666	422	198	417	332	740	414	2 352	1 650	555
Service occupations	521	605	235	310	318	772	687	1 194	1 209	466
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 004	1 411	892	1 015	938	2 122	1 044	612	2 028	1 161
Farm operators and managers	694	1 096	713	809	781	1 668	867	433	1 560	958
Farm occupations, except managerial	285	302	176	189	146	424	168	118	438	199
Related agricultural occupations	12	13	3	17	11	30	9	61	22	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	793	543	187	338	308	665	460	1 510	1 310	443
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 242	642	398	525	462	876	683	1 902	1 596	900
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	257	221	123	134	112	276	195	476	389	252
Employed females 16 years and over	1 935	1 631	721	1 170	1 059	2 250	1 693	4 693	4 108	1 732
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	277	300	67	239	220	380	324	852	763	283
Professional specialty occupations	176	239	56	181	164	284	224	556	534	203
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	767	558	256	467	380	906	556	2 568	1 860	695
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	571	355	170	361	274	618	358	1 947	1 335	487
Service occupations	375	482	192	230	246	576	552	740	940	378
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	165	99	61	113	99	142	106	86	219	101
Farm operators and managers	82	48	20	57	38	58	54	33	119	46
Farm occupations, except managerial	76	51	40	56	61	73	50	27	100	53
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	1	—	—	11	2	26	—	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	51	48	24	14	22	65	35	129	112	37
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	300	144	121	107	92	181	120	318	214	238
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	47	47	26	34	18	24	21	67	39	75
Employed persons 16 years and over	5 344	4 725	2 222	3 303	3 039	6 675	4 512	11 346	10 712	4 496
Private wage and salary workers	3 809	2 512	1 135	1 799	1 541	3 738	2 521	8 492	6 964	2 612
Government workers	549	599	183	399	431	632	639	1 796	1 303	458
Self-employed workers	829	1 477	808	997	956	2 079	1 244	968	2 149	1 318
Unpaid family workers	157	137	96	108	111	226	108	90	296	108
Male, employed in agriculture	860	1 336	834	934	863	2 008	959	584	1 886	1 100
Wage and salary workers	240	333	142	170	148	317	160	138	407	158
Self-employed workers	557	961	650	718	683	1 549	763	418	1 361	894
Unpaid family workers	63	42	42	46	32	142	36	28	118	48
Female, employed in agriculture	182	101	80	147	131	146	144	115	260	106
Wage and salary workers	30	24	20	47	44	34	68	57	59	19
Self-employed workers	82	41	20	57	38	67	49	31	113	46
Unpaid family workers	70	36	40	43	49	45	27	27	88	41
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	3 804	4 438	1 891	2 590	2 968	5 449	4 227	7 998	8 090	3 738
Less than \$5,000	376	463	244	407	435	743	622	526	908	547
\$5,000 to \$7,499	192	408	145	222	249	457	346	433	535	312
\$7,500 to \$9,999	224	372	149	199	245	435	323	395	514	347
\$10,000 to \$14,999	541	822	321	513	579	930	889	969	1 194	659
\$15,000 to \$19,999	616	658	280	485	457	856	617	1 226	1 317	609
\$20,000 to \$24,999	595	515	245	242	378	714	513	1 259	1 089	458
\$25,000 to \$34,999	588	509	272	345	334	650	484	1 743	1 455	513
\$35,000 to \$49,999	466	289	179	119	187	375	247	972	759	200
\$50,000 or more	206	202	56	58	94	289	186	475	319	93
Median	\$19 598	\$14 648	\$16 556	\$14 620	\$14 768	\$15 854	\$14 611	\$21 596	\$18 186	\$15 026
Mean	\$22 527	\$18 318	\$19 380	\$16 572	\$17 251	\$19 556	\$18 383	\$24 009	\$20 533	\$17 297
Families	3 219	3 367	1 519	2 126	2 206	4 345	3 111	6 632	6 634	3 001
Median income	\$21 108	\$17 430	\$19 107	\$16 331	\$16 855	\$18 086	\$17 341	\$23 495	\$20 571	\$16 671
Mean income	\$24 303	\$20 945	\$21 704	\$18 178	\$19 418	\$21 893	\$21 455	\$26 074	\$22 764	\$19 075
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	710	1 278	379	528	819	1 256	1 187	1 716	1 715	830
Median income	\$9 214	\$5 956	\$8 130	\$5 538	\$7 081	\$6 782	\$7 271	\$9 368	\$6 801	\$7 434
Mean income	\$10 549	\$8 892	\$9 759	\$8 341	\$10 125	\$9 119	\$9 228	\$11 464	\$9 010	\$8 944
Per capita income	\$7 281	\$6 875	\$6 753	\$5 927	\$6 313	\$6 495	\$6 928	\$8 017	\$6 852	\$6 280
Households with farm self-employment income	957	1 405	801	1 087	1 073	1 980	1 410	1 103	2 111	1 255
Median income	\$25 630	\$24 624	\$23 648	\$18 915	\$21 869	\$24 681	\$23 501	\$29 556	\$24 377	\$18 783
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 762	\$16 160	\$15 697	\$7 985	\$13 986	\$14 039	\$13 098	\$7 984	\$12 236	\$9 437
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	280	174	87	234	145	323	217	410	437	230
25.0 to 49.9 percent	158	212	145	166	143	269	232	188	307	249
50.0 to 74.9 percent	130	256	169	177	231	346	232	152	343	166
75.0 percent or more	280	653	329	342	491	863	602	198	780	453
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	267	302	140	266	199	498	294	269	469	359
Percent below poverty level	8.3	9.0	9.2	12.5	9.0	11.5	9.5	4.1	7.1	12.0
Female householder, no husband present	33	29	13	29	30	44	41	41	92	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	151	365	55	169	214	288	292	269	457	197
Percent below poverty level	21.3	28.6	14.5	32.0	26.1	22.9	24.6	16.3	26.6	23.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 089	1 275	528	1 047	965	2 184	1 386	1 129	2 227	1 515
Percent below poverty level	9.3	10.7	9.9	14.3	12.0	13.4	12.4	4.8	9.2	14.7
Related children under 18 years	405	304	183	313	352	804	472	332	842	552
65 years and over	116	351	94	209	187	308	288	202	339	164

Table 189. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Ringgold	Sac	Scott	Shelby	Sioux	Story	Tama	Taylor	Union	Van Buren
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 826	8 461	13 687	7 069	11 242	13 136	12 500	6 469	4 051	6 512
Labor force.....	2 653	4 750	9 457	3 924	6 796	8 769	7 038	3 508	2 289	3 683
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	55.0	56.1	69.1	55.5	60.5	66.8	56.3	54.2	56.5	56.6
Employed.....	2 535	4 544	8 986	3 798	6 610	8 452	6 728	3 391	2 180	3 480
Unemployed.....	118	206	444	126	186	314	303	116	109	203
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.4	4.3	4.7	3.2	2.7	3.6	4.3	3.3	4.8	5.5
Female, 16 years and over	2 563	4 356	6 691	3 470	5 555	6 599	6 436	3 454	2 011	3 362
Labor force.....	1 046	1 696	3 458	1 270	2 200	3 578	2 558	1 388	837	1 389
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	40.8	38.9	53.0	36.6	39.6	54.2	39.7	40.2	41.6	41.3
Employed.....	991	1 611	3 365	1 208	2 130	3 454	2 448	1 351	804	1 308
Unemployed.....	55	85	171	62	70	124	103	37	33	81
Percent of civilian labor force.....	5.3	5.0	4.8	4.9	3.2	3.5	4.0	2.7	3.9	5.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 535	4 544	8 986	3 798	6 610	8 452	6 728	3 391	2 180	3 480
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	404	636	1 502	493	769	1 775	952	430	364	394
Professional specialty occupations.....	245	300	709	307	407	1 153	491	242	167	228
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	411	788	2 315	641	1 023	2 346	1 250	658	453	651
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	224	456	1 336	296	524	1 250	720	388	268	414
Service occupations.....	385	575	1 856	437	778	1 892	893	483	181	376
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	763	1 312	980	1 323	2 263	1 072	1 573	869	621	877
Farm operators and managers.....	625	1 027	800	1 113	1 648	794	1 195	661	495	629
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	136	278	158	192	588	216	368	192	123	236
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	7	10	27	62	10	16	3	3	6
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	217	548	1 451	426	685	1 077	827	341	209	346
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	355	685	1 882	478	1 092	1 190	1 233	610	352	636
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	93	217	294	110	259	354	251	124	84	143
Employed females 16 years and over	991	1 611	3 365	1 208	2 130	3 454	2 448	1 351	804	1 308
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	199	266	657	254	308	719	397	202	169	196
Professional specialty occupations.....	142	183	428	213	249	563	303	157	91	145
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	269	551	1 531	407	647	1 501	869	448	281	420
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	187	410	1 065	224	430	1 026	576	322	203	334
Service occupations.....	312	470	1 563	344	628	1 651	717	389	149	290
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	76	106	158	114	222	177	188	88	98	115
Farm operators and managers.....	41	65	80	63	87	58	71	56	70	49
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	35	41	67	43	122	108	115	30	28	66
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	11	8	13	11	2	2	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	19	46	121	23	36	94	61	31	12	45
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	116	172	335	66	289	312	216	193	95	242
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	34	36	53	17	41	92	42	30	12	14
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 535	4 544	8 986	3 798	6 610	8 452	6 728	3 391	2 180	3 480
Private wage and salary workers.....	1 148	2 557	6 708	1 898	3 685	4 807	3 898	1 742	1 094	1 864
Government workers.....	458	458	1 064	365	562	2 199	942	546	385	495
Self-employed workers.....	881	1 396	1 109	1 430	2 064	1 311	1 624	970	626	910
Unpaid family workers.....	46	133	105	105	299	135	264	133	75	211
Male, employed in agriculture	691	1 230	846	1 212	2 107	922	1 423	781	546	763
Wage and salary workers.....	107	295	194	157	444	271	250	143	103	117
Self-employed workers.....	576	907	637	1 016	1 492	633	1 064	587	428	549
Unpaid family workers.....	8	28	15	39	171	18	109	51	15	97
Female, employed in agriculture	87	130	185	142	256	203	218	174	100	130
Wage and salary workers.....	19	15	38	33	53	87	40	20	2	32
Self-employed workers.....	39	72	88	69	97	47	84	56	70	42
Unpaid family workers.....	29	43	59	40	106	69	94	38	28	56
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	2 388	4 109	6 217	3 120	5 048	6 297	5 919	3 253	1 910	3 175
Less than \$5,000.....	609	554	403	431	588	600	817	685	355	694
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	350	324	221	264	289	365	468	402	165	373
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	234	333	360	223	382	480	438	325	184	336
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	397	869	628	676	970	946	1 031	663	396	554
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	285	689	736	502	968	879	985	400	259	474
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	209	543	1 112	380	724	1 033	809	309	243	320
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	175	427	1 505	340	566	1 286	883	281	178	249
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	73	225	904	167	354	530	340	122	100	134
\$50,000 or more.....	56	145	348	137	207	178	148	66	30	41
Median.....	\$10 011	\$14 840	\$23 450	\$14 754	\$16 244	\$19 270	\$15 988	\$11 747	\$13 490	\$11 569
Mean.....	\$13 395	\$17 672	\$25 357	\$17 873	\$18 915	\$21 506	\$18 077	\$14 111	\$16 130	\$13 873
Families	1 770	3 133	5 355	2 533	4 266	4 997	4 578	2 406	1 546	2 390
Median income.....	\$12 391	\$16 930	\$24 883	\$16 615	\$17 428	\$21 479	\$18 390	\$13 913	\$14 952	\$14 151
Mean income.....	\$15 579	\$20 006	\$27 085	\$19 594	\$20 622	\$24 032	\$20 549	\$15 987	\$18 043	\$16 047
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	655	1 066	1 139	646	844	1 608	1 439	897	411	894
Median income.....	\$4 908	\$7 537	\$9 959	\$7 161	\$7 351	\$7 721	\$6 713	\$5 625	\$5 315	\$4 563
Mean income.....	\$6 764	\$9 348	\$11 103	\$9 507	\$8 789	\$9 592	\$9 025	\$8 306	\$7 142	\$6 338
Per capita income	\$5 318	\$6 606	\$7 860	\$5 790	\$5 948	\$7 624	\$6 551	\$5 570	\$5 750	\$5 156
Households with farm self-employment income	845	1 274	1 042	1 348	2 006	1 296	1 656	1 064	718	872
Mean income.....	\$14 334	\$20 755	\$30 419	\$19 973	\$21 927	\$28 674	\$22 461	\$16 909	\$20 011	\$15 094
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$5 718	\$11 948	\$9 244	\$11 562	\$13 329	\$13 456	\$10 066	\$5 934	\$9 108	\$4 575
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	161	154	310	147	223	321	301	228	175	178
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	145	197	151	174	274	220	234	168	55	104
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	135	254	144	288	366	189	276	159	139	131
75.0 percent or more.....	256	577	254	574	937	355	622	308	212	216
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	369	275	294	327	432	304	396	335	219	359
Percent below poverty level.....	20.8	8.8	5.5	12.9	10.1	6.1	8.7	13.9	14.2	15.0
Female householder, no husband present.....	29	34	64	27	30	53	81	33	38	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	239	240	175	162	231	381	380	264	139	331
Percent below poverty level.....	36.5	22.5	15.7	25.1	26.7	23.7	26.4	29.4	33.8	37.0
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 478	1 274	1 203	1 518	2 051	1 421	1 704	1 463	900	1 669
Percent below poverty level.....	24.7	11.6	6.0	16.1	12.8	8.0	10.5	17.8	16.8	19.6
Related children under 18 years.....	464	465	467	637	965	473	476	508	308	566
65 years and over.....	298	252	140	120	176	230	384	262	151	343

Table 189. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Wapella	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Winnebago	Winneshek	Woodbury	Worth	Wright
Persons 16 years and over	9 582	10 483	9 940	6 453	12 355	6 951	10 034	12 092	6 998	4 995
Labor force	5 340	6 987	6 190	3 296	7 480	4 049	6 334	6 949	4 069	2 867
Percent of persons 16 years and over	55.7	66.7	62.3	51.1	60.5	58.3	63.1	57.5	58.1	57.4
Employed	4 940	6 649	5 941	3 134	7 120	3 634	5 871	6 479	3 759	2 765
Unemployed	398	313	249	162	358	415	463	466	310	97
Percent of civilian labor force	7.5	4.5	4.0	4.9	4.8	10.2	7.3	6.7	7.6	3.4
Female, 16 years and over	4 768	5 220	5 068	3 416	6 252	3 565	4 872	6 047	3 625	2 450
Labor force	1 879	2 598	2 431	1 269	2 944	1 568	2 313	2 420	1 628	926
Percent of female, 16 years and over	39.4	49.8	48.0	37.1	47.1	44.0	47.5	40.0	44.9	37.8
Employed	1 750	2 499	2 323	1 217	2 823	1 381	2 175	2 270	1 513	891
Unemployed	129	97	108	52	121	187	138	150	115	35
Percent of civilian labor force	6.9	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.1	11.9	6.0	6.2	7.1	3.8
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 940	6 649	5 941	3 134	7 120	3 634	5 871	6 479	3 759	2 765
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	694	871	849	466	881	540	643	1 029	557	395
Professional specialty occupations	424	391	448	265	507	315	391	579	311	192
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	900	1 924	1 111	638	1 627	631	805	1 363	831	356
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	520	1 178	669	360	827	297	473	656	503	210
Service occupations	616	684	844	453	957	545	722	819	484	287
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	640	984	1 322	720	1 197	786	2 146	1 321	729	1 063
Farm operators and managers	481	763	992	613	924	694	1 605	1 048	576	822
Farm occupations, except managerial	145	179	283	101	254	86	522	254	145	237
Related agricultural occupations	11	34	44	6	16	6	9	19	2	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	746	910	733	341	965	468	683	855	497	257
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	1 344	1 276	1 082	516	1 493	664	872	1 092	661	407
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	330	284	333	161	471	158	224	259	178	159
Employed females 16 years and over	1 750	2 499	2 323	1 217	2 823	1 381	2 175	2 270	1 513	891
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	300	414	375	217	450	224	298	434	239	163
Professional specialty occupations	238	200	259	161	333	172	235	319	168	133
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	604	1 315	798	453	1 110	403	580	843	604	251
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	379	927	590	295	660	224	404	508	437	181
Service occupations	439	490	638	354	749	434	570	600	386	245
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	111	74	140	57	174	53	420	113	67	142
Farm operators and managers	64	53	76	23	78	23	212	65	26	46
Farm occupations, except managerial	42	21	51	34	93	30	206	46	41	94
Related agricultural occupations	5	—	13	—	3	—	2	2	—	2
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	35	36	41	31	61	33	23	99	36	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	261	170	331	105	279	234	284	181	181	80
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	82	49	83	23	52	48	57	49	47	24
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 940	6 649	5 941	3 134	7 120	3 634	5 871	6 479	3 759	2 765
Private wage and salary workers	3 498	4 619	3 421	1 598	4 848	2 234	2 988	3 897	2 442	1 377
Government workers	651	879	1 006	568	835	364	703	782	415	263
Self-employed workers	707	1 172	1 408	882	1 320	974	1 910	1 794	794	990
Unpaid family workers	84	82	106	86	117	62	270	130	108	135
Male, employed in agriculture	522	907	1 191	678	1 043	731	1 739	1 262	658	937
Wage and salary workers	123	171	346	98	203	76	360	232	89	149
Self-employed workers	378	698	819	561	810	635	1 317	971	542	748
Unpaid family workers	21	38	26	19	30	20	62	59	27	40
Female, employed in agriculture	110	108	160	84	210	64	433	115	69	151
Wage and salary workers	7	32	34	17	72	19	57	17	29	15
Self-employed workers	64	63	82	35	70	19	198	65	11	48
Unpaid family workers	39	13	44	32	68	26	178	33	29	88
INCOME IN 1979	4 500	4 809	4 626	3 335	5 784	3 459	4 497	5 740	3 473	2 390
Households	554	421	683	753	607	397	721	902	363	251
Less than \$5,000	431	382	385	437	421	363	426	458	346	184
\$5,000 to \$7,499	372	302	405	343	441	319	481	435	288	190
\$7,500 to \$9,999	746	606	846	676	953	740	898	1 007	666	419
\$10,000 to \$14,999	778	707	744	455	970	560	578	960	600	368
\$15,000 to \$19,999	625	768	511	332	763	408	550	724	437	281
\$20,000 to \$24,999	697	1 031	602	171	987	420	473	738	450	375
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192	454	290	115	420	135	229	331	233	187
\$35,000 or more	105	138	160	53	222	117	141	185	90	135
Median	\$15 853	\$19 898	\$14 959	\$10 828	\$17 140	\$14 399	\$13 448	\$15 314	\$15 617	\$16 789
Mean	\$17 636	\$21 191	\$17 781	\$13 383	\$19 789	\$17 168	\$16 622	\$17 406	\$18 549	\$20 452
Families	3 660	4 148	3 691	2 461	4 670	2 580	3 589	4 613	2 570	1 913
Median income	\$17 345	\$21 341	\$17 192	\$13 128	\$19 511	\$16 722	\$15 145	\$17 161	\$18 425	\$19 261
Mean income	\$19 286	\$22 672	\$19 711	\$15 565	\$21 983	\$19 805	\$18 534	\$19 454	\$20 739	\$22 738
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	1 010	796	1 134	907	1 241	975	1 117	1 263	1 029	540
Median income	\$6 384	\$7 975	\$7 167	\$5 059	\$8 008	\$6 993	\$5 019	\$6 123	\$7 308	\$8 575
Mean income	\$8 698	\$9 866	\$8 684	\$6 968	\$9 488	\$8 500	\$7 457	\$8 087	\$10 820	\$9 920
Per capita income	\$6 183	\$6 846	\$6 126	\$5 460	\$6 938	\$6 592	\$5 412	\$6 099	\$7 134	\$7 516
Households with farm self-employment income	904	1 447	1 279	927	1 521	1 004	1 823	1 448	909	1 097
Median income	\$22 377	\$24 074	\$22 162	\$16 446	\$25 363	\$20 813	\$18 844	\$21 451	\$26 023	\$26 870
Mean farm self-employment income	\$5 145	\$5 707	\$9 025	\$6 202	\$13 048	\$11 171	\$9 131	\$11 362	\$11 923	\$17 683
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	315	526	281	159	366	167	295	253	229	119
25.0 to 49.9 percent	124	186	188	196	295	190	269	146	146	149
50.0 to 74.9 percent	88	190	198	156	214	181	274	239	199	224
75.0 percent or more	168	200	403	263	535	376	673	552	270	527
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	337	310	487	389	309	144	440	491	149	177
Families	9.2	7.5	13.2	15.8	6.6	5.6	12.3	10.6	5.8	9.3
Percent below poverty level	92	60	83	41	68	23	27	101	43	27
Female householder, no husband present	248	180	285	298	266	205	322	408	233	118
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24.6	22.6	25.1	32.9	21.4	21.0	29.4	32.3	22.6	21.9
Percent below poverty level	1 461	1 249	2 183	1 519	1 266	692	2 178	1 941	762	783
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	11.5	8.4	16.4	18.8	7.8	7.8	15.8	11.9	8.5	12.1
Percent below poverty level	511	439	960	420	415	212	885	620	249	286
Related children under 18 years	162	167	291	377	218	189	268	404	162	94

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Adair	Adams	Allamakee	Appanoose	Audubon	Benton	Black Hawk	Boone	Bremer
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	391 070	3 405	2 288	4 328	2 484	3 017	5 562	4 607	3 556	4 581
White	390 286	3 380	2 288	4 328	2 479	3 017	5 556	4 598	3 527	4 581
Black	140	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	115	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	348	—	—	—	5	—	5	5	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	815	6	—	6	24	—	49	28	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	391 070	3 405	2 288	4 328	2 484	3 017	5 562	4 607	3 556	4 581
Male	204 697	1 800	1 252	2 331	1 246	1 593	2 866	2 403	1 918	2 487
Female	186 373	1 605	1 036	1 997	1 238	1 424	2 696	2 204	1 638	2 094
Total persons	391 070	3 405	2 288	4 328	2 484	3 017	5 562	4 607	3 556	4 581
Under 5 years	28 216	256	136	341	112	244	422	221	150	365
5 to 9 years	28 501	238	127	361	212	251	393	286	233	366
10 to 14 years	37 093	268	186	479	170	327	573	557	271	440
15 to 19 years	42 911	344	205	630	258	323	608	513	314	543
20 to 24 years	26 130	225	135	298	86	183	363	320	233	346
25 to 29 years	23 811	215	177	287	131	173	355	182	140	267
30 to 34 years	21 242	192	110	197	129	214	295	280	230	203
35 to 39 years	22 274	197	98	301	175	215	343	268	211	281
40 to 44 years	22 898	213	117	224	112	156	303	296	206	347
45 to 49 years	23 976	140	109	283	120	169	362	272	263	279
50 to 54 years	27 014	317	214	337	181	179	434	315	245	273
55 to 59 years	26 297	228	195	208	234	223	327	358	308	252
60 to 64 years	22 000	230	122	213	209	159	317	241	192	282
65 to 69 years	15 482	137	90	137	131	197	197	161	209	131
70 to 74 years	10 723	112	93	82	93	32	115	131	186	106
75 to 79 years	6 690	78	37	37	74	14	99	115	71	73
80 to 84 years	3 593	6	55	—	32	33	39	66	22	27
85 years and over	2 219	9	23	13	25	11	17	25	72	—
Median	32.1	34.1	38.5	26.0	39.1	30.2	31.1	34.0	39.9	29.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	391 070	3 405	2 288	4 328	2 484	3 017	5 562	4 607	3 556	4 581
In households	391 070	3 405	2 288	4 328	2 484	3 017	5 562	4 607	3 556	4 581
Family household: Male	106 503	1 005	699	1 024	704	851	1 421	1 258	1 077	1 196
Family household: Female	4 077	21	30	45	23	24	96	62	58	40
Nonfamily household: Male	8 626	75	51	74	72	68	143	86	92	60
Nonfamily household: Female	6 090	52	39	30	67	23	91	48	87	56
Spouse	104 875	1 000	688	1 004	722	842	1 438	1 222	1 078	1 172
Child	151 887	1 159	745	2 026	795	1 174	2 245	1 739	1 083	1 944
Other relatives	6 773	64	25	115	101	22	70	126	47	88
Nonrelatives	2 239	29	11	10	—	13	58	66	34	25
Persons per household	3.12	2.95	2.79	3.69	2.87	3.12	3.18	3.17	2.71	3.39
Persons per family	3.38	3.17	3.00	3.94	3.23	3.33	3.47	3.34	2.95	3.59
Persons under 18 years	122 833	980	588	1 624	666	1 042	1 789	1 431	887	1 544
Percent living with two parents	95.9	96.4	97.8	95.4	91.0	94.0	94.0	95.9	95.3	97.6
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	30 770	240	133	411	152	262	393	364	218	356
Children ever born	7 310	44	26	168	16	71	69	21	25	108
Per 1,000 women	238	183	195	409	105	271	176	58	115	303
Women 25 to 34 years	20 965	194	135	186	122	190	295	237	164	223
Children ever born	43 366	412	274	407	214	466	601	488	248	489
Per 1,000 women	2 068	2 124	2 030	2 188	1 754	2 453	2 037	2 059	1 512	2 193
Women 35 to 44 years	22 996	210	113	277	136	174	346	265	222	310
Children ever born	74 560	711	410	1 034	380	586	1 106	741	598	1 095
Per 1,000 women	3 242	3 386	3 628	3 733	2 794	3 368	3 197	2 796	2 694	3 532
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	358 901	2 979	2 041	3 943	2 508	2 850	4 901	3 830	3 337	4 580
Same house	280 073	2 278	1 701	3 209	1 889	2 157	3 845	3 106	2 678	3 329
Different house in United States	78 256	701	340	734	619	693	1 045	700	659	1 251
Same county	48 184	395	201	452	358	326	618	574	326	608
Different county	30 072	306	139	282	261	367	427	126	333	643
Same State	22 299	232	106	153	224	347	381	72	257	528
Different State	7 773	74	33	129	37	20	46	54	76	115
Abroad	572	—	—	—	—	—	11	24	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	228 219	2 074	1 499	2 219	1 646	1 689	3 203	2 710	2 355	2 521
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	6 964	49	43	95	118	40	107	51	96	153
8 years	34 580	260	224	412	252	300	439	379	227	498
High school: 1 to 3 years	19 567	141	104	159	151	141	267	242	189	129
4 years	117 894	1 102	729	1 161	737	860	1 719	1 416	1 242	1 223
College: 1 to 3 years	32 075	375	281	225	263	254	436	378	283	301
4 or more years	17 137	147	118	167	125	94	235	244	318	217
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	171 318	1 632	1 113	2 077	1 026	1 300	2 496	1 998	1 777	1 941
Agriculture	98 157	996	633	1 418	532	808	1 413	865	922	948
Forestry and fisheries	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	280	—	7	6	14	—	—	—	—	5
Construction	4 924	85	32	19	29	31	81	10	33	55
Manufacturing	16 279	40	46	169	136	70	287	413	183	441
Transportation	3 578	35	39	—	27	26	52	65	29	45
Communications and other public utilities	1 293	24	19	11	40	29	12	—	—	19
Wholesale trade	5 844	23	24	77	29	44	101	115	86	60
Retail trade	12 319	79	92	83	52	76	188	156	96	109
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 683	40	12	12	30	33	40	44	51	25
Business and repair services	2 114	20	8	—	6	7	15	11	17	23
Personal services	2 306	15	11	6	—	7	50	51	16	16
Entertainment and recreation services	340	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	17 803	273	190	248	103	170	216	220	299	175
Health services	7 664	141	57	116	23	119	108	54	108	46
Educational services	7 984	99	65	108	62	28	101	136	172	110
Public administration	2 393	2	—	21	28	22	49	36	45	20

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Buchanan	Buena Vista	Butler	Calhoun	Carroll	Cass	Cedar	Cerro Gordo	Cherokee	Chickasaw
Total persons	5 830	4 051	4 774	3 808	4 868	3 348	4 724	3 650	3 975	4 163
White	5 822	4 045	4 767	3 808	4 861	3 345	4 705	3 646	3 975	4 163
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	6	7	—	7	—	19	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	26	—	—	8	4	—	17	—	—	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	5 830	4 051	4 774	3 808	4 868	3 348	4 724	3 650	3 975	4 163
Male	3 072	2 109	2 458	2 042	2 541	1 782	2 423	1 921	2 112	2 181
Female	2 758	1 942	2 316	1 766	2 327	1 566	2 301	1 729	1 863	1 982
Total persons	5 830	4 051	4 774	3 808	4 868	3 348	4 724	3 650	3 975	4 163
Under 5 years	575	336	314	306	477	222	308	228	287	322
5 to 9 years	506	276	307	289	423	212	260	238	250	312
10 to 14 years	612	364	562	334	573	284	517	326	370	430
15 to 19 years	729	390	460	435	601	305	476	370	431	560
20 to 24 years	452	270	326	264	309	228	388	278	278	340
25 to 29 years	318	342	349	248	315	221	344	299	269	192
30 to 34 years	353	214	243	158	266	165	248	194	211	192
35 to 39 years	282	173	288	191	208	247	300	165	257	180
40 to 44 years	297	208	295	244	217	165	337	197	158	338
45 to 49 years	323	235	373	196	286	241	245	252	268	214
50 to 54 years	344	307	308	303	319	226	301	296	393	274
55 to 59 years	297	314	324	238	243	237	302	247	259	246
60 to 64 years	250	200	266	251	246	183	275	214	204	228
65 to 69 years	225	133	149	158	157	165	193	123	164	159
70 to 74 years	93	156	100	87	110	188	134	130	85	75
75 to 79 years	90	49	81	44	52	24	42	69	23	61
80 to 84 years	72	59	12	47	45	17	54	24	43	36
85 years and over	12	25	17	15	21	18	—	—	25	4
Median	25.6	31.1	31.4	30.9	25.8	35.7	31.4	32.2	32.4	28.1

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	5 830	4 051	4 774	3 808	4 868	3 348	4 724	3 650	3 975	4 163
In households	5 830	4 051	4 774	3 808	4 868	3 348	4 724	3 650	3 975	4 163
Family householder: Male	1 437	1 165	1 354	1 043	1 169	1 051	1 281	1 040	1 114	1 076
Female	47	32	25	35	19	67	15	46	39	—
Nonfamily householder: Male	103	100	84	102	89	66	136	103	100	84
Female	64	76	43	72	49	21	33	48	59	—
Spouse	1 419	1 162	1 309	1 043	1 105	1 005	1 256	1 028	1 067	1 008
Child	2 611	1 467	1 831	1 432	2 258	1 145	1 746	1 390	1 514	1 794
Other relatives	79	34	107	75	133	11	149	46	78	91
Nonrelatives	70	15	21	6	35	3	56	7	8	12
Persons per household	3.53	2.95	3.17	3.04	3.64	2.83	3.11	3.10	3.04	3.31
Persons per family	3.77	3.22	3.35	3.37	3.92	3.02	3.34	3.34	3.29	3.59
Persons under 18 years	2 170	1 258	1 499	1 241	1 898	921	1 408	1 056	1 247	1 458
Percent living with two parents	95.8	96.6	97.1	96.3	97.4	96.9	95.9	97.5	93.7	95.3

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	516	309	352	328	361	225	375	287	316	426
Children ever born	201	85	94	162	73	51	72	15	61	85
Per 1,000 women	390	275	267	494	202	227	192	52	193	200
Women 25 to 34 years	330	237	274	169	279	182	269	229	227	171
Children ever born	716	529	458	360	684	378	436	402	441	344
Per 1,000 women	2 170	2 232	1 672	2 130	2 452	2 077	1 621	1 755	1 943	2 012
Women 35 to 44 years	283	185	299	221	221	217	336	175	216	278
Children ever born	1 074	537	927	721	889	589	985	513	661	1 066
Per 1,000 women	3 795	2 903	3 100	3 248	4 023	2 714	2 932	2 931	3 060	3 835

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	5 197	3 849	4 368	3 326	4 124	2 976	4 428	3 385	3 547	3 937
Same house	4 265	3 140	3 333	2 537	3 228	2 436	3 328	2 575	2 474	2 988
Different house in United States	932	697	1 035	779	896	540	1 100	810	1 073	949
Same county	703	301	603	577	660	333	522	618	825	626
Different county	229	396	432	202	236	207	578	192	248	323
Same State	186	366	359	149	225	120	513	192	35	219
Different State	43	30	73	53	11	87	65	—	213	104
Abroad	12	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	2 956	2 415	2 805	2 180	2 485	2 097	2 775	2 210	2 359	2 199
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	93	52	80	57	105	43	45	58	45	44
8 years	449	248	552	247	643	272	347	226	255	565
High school: 1 to 3 years	237	157	282	172	183	176	214	271	147	150
4 years	1 586	1 202	1 315	1 166	1 174	1 180	1 462	1 071	1 319	1 151
College: 1 to 3 years	383	506	416	395	262	293	475	424	387	201
4 or more years	208	250	210	143	118	133	232	160	206	88

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	2 388	1 790	2 188	1 496	1 986	1 496	2 246	1 661	1 689	1 736
Agriculture	1 323	1 220	1 330	1 015	1 324	923	1 273	889	1 147	985
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	6	6	6	—	7	7	14	—	—	—
Construction	67	23	102	28	77	53	77	58	37	67
Manufacturing	352	82	213	60	88	33	157	209	89	273
Transportation	47	60	19	43	34	29	53	33	14	10
Communications and other public utilities	30	6	7	7	10	10	19	9	—	—
Wholesale trade	99	50	74	36	34	69	61	59	32	82
Retail trade	103	88	129	70	144	129	161	166	147	74
Finance, insurance, and real estate	46	59	53	6	17	38	29	24	16	34
Business and repair services	18	7	11	25	33	16	44	28	28	18
Personal services	46	18	15	3	26	32	31	49	11	38
Entertainment and recreation services	6	13	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
Professional and related services	233	158	220	177	181	135	276	95	162	136
Health services	82	53	79	74	90	60	104	47	95	48
Educational services	121	98	116	71	67	58	137	19	59	47
Public administration	18	—	10	26	18	19	51	22	6	19

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Clarke	Clay	Clayton	Clinton	Crawford	Dallas	Davis	Decatur	Delaware	Des Moines
Total persons	2 351	3 093	6 084	5 896	5 269	3 963	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
White	2 351	3 093	6 075	5 896	5 263	3 941	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	9	—	6	17	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	5	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 351	3 093	6 084	5 896	5 269	3 963	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
Male	1 237	1 572	3 259	3 093	2 728	2 032	1 670	972	3 095	1 510
Female	1 114	1 521	2 825	2 803	2 541	1 931	1 503	966	2 921	1 353
Total persons	2 351	3 093	6 084	5 896	5 269	3 963	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
Under 5 years	133	195	491	448	493	272	221	112	507	158
5 to 9 years	123	174	456	406	450	233	292	164	559	134
10 to 14 years	272	281	624	629	491	388	252	179	817	212
15 to 19 years	216	239	727	780	566	373	374	94	943	261
20 to 24 years	102	248	482	377	422	266	232	103	464	173
25 to 29 years	106	198	368	313	285	266	142	129	407	107
30 to 34 years	162	151	357	320	339	134	207	104	209	183
35 to 39 years	170	98	407	361	341	217	149	137	324	151
40 to 44 years	169	183	296	348	324	237	222	111	359	176
45 to 49 years	186	183	407	448	222	197	154	150	331	158
50 to 54 years	151	244	363	333	347	263	156	126	345	184
55 to 59 years	202	280	342	387	401	297	243	107	301	255
60 to 64 years	106	230	335	266	248	278	228	158	172	214
65 to 69 years	100	185	281	195	153	164	128	109	141	197
70 to 74 years	82	100	79	146	88	139	73	46	68	119
75 to 79 years	43	38	25	71	50	159	70	57	52	102
80 to 84 years	28	54	17	46	28	51	16	38	17	41
85 years and over	—	12	27	22	21	29	14	14	—	38
Median	36.8	38.1	28.6	29.9	28.7	36.1	31.8	38.1	21.5	41.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	2 351	3 093	6 084	5 896	5 269	3 963	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
In households	2 351	3 093	6 084	5 896	5 269	3 963	3 173	1 938	6 016	2 863
Family householder: Male	731	961	1 620	1 538	1 341	1 126	842	600	1 312	849
Female	18	49	28	41	78	41	31	23	69	23
Nonfamily householder: Male	38	57	98	134	173	103	58	51	92	75
Female	19	86	58	88	41	130	57	45	39	83
Spouse	719	875	1 547	1 497	1 297	1 103	828	583	1 257	832
Child	805	999	2 563	2 488	2 217	1 362	1 291	574	3 128	914
Other relatives	—	50	111	71	91	44	60	57	78	64
Nonrelatives	21	16	59	36	31	54	5	5	41	23
Persons per household	2.92	2.68	3.37	3.27	3.23	2.83	3.21	2.70	3.98	2.78
Persons per family	3.03	2.70	3.56	3.56	3.54	3.15	3.50	2.95	4.23	3.08
Persons under 18 years	689	827	2 039	1 976	1 813	1 162	1 026	529	2 492	686
Percent living with two parents	92.6	89.2	98.6	97.0	95.1	93.3	96.7	94.7	95.4	94.6

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	156	229	531	547	427	319	250	105	661	194
Children ever born	41	79	154	132	165	76	81	49	119	39
Per 1,000 women	263	345	290	241	386	238	324	467	180	201
Women 25 to 34 years	124	160	338	295	284	199	166	95	281	139
Children ever born	236	333	762	550	723	381	424	219	695	221
Per 1,000 women	1 903	2 081	2 254	1 864	2 546	1 915	2 554	2 305	2 473	1 590
Women 35 to 44 years	170	143	350	375	349	221	194	135	343	161
Children ever born	556	343	1 092	1 275	1 212	712	707	344	1 463	453
Per 1,000 women	3 271	2 399	3 120	3 400	3 473	3 222	3 644	2 548	4 265	2 814

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	2 031	2 966	5 693	5 451	4 588	3 724	3 134	1 631	5 128	2 633
Same house	1 395	2 355	4 794	4 563	3 539	2 822	2 417	1 085	4 249	2 216
Different house in United States	436	611	876	888	1 049	874	717	546	879	409
Same county	440	200	491	648	734	468	287	229	628	343
Different county	196	411	385	240	315	406	430	317	251	66
Same State	155	355	347	217	300	326	231	213	236	45
Different State	41	56	38	23	15	80	199	104	15	21
Abroad	—	—	23	—	—	28	—	—	—	28

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 505	1 936	3 304	3 256	2 847	2 431	1 802	1 286	2 726	1 925
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	38	50	120	92	57	49	56	48	65	56
8 years	210	155	649	468	546	251	375	163	593	267
High school: 1 to 3 years	133	203	237	315	296	238	147	123	233	191
4 years	886	1 090	1 711	1 695	1 578	1 253	961	675	1 354	1 005
College: 1 to 3 years	155	260	369	458	250	371	174	192	334	262
4 or more years	83	198	218	228	120	269	89	85	147	144

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	1 043	1 306	3 071	2 611	2 195	1 797	1 335	859	2 482	1 346
Agriculture	613	796	2 151	1 422	1 347	847	629	484	1 615	581
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	6	—	—	6	21	10	6	—
Construction	33	11	59	71	55	56	115	27	66	33
Manufacturing	62	92	260	381	225	137	141	87	278	269
Transportation	33	22	13	21	46	42	49	17	35	46
Communications and other public utilities	15	9	6	10	6	32	21	12	11	2
Wholesale trade	32	52	107	75	98	45	34	22	44	83
Retail trade	119	121	156	235	173	150	49	44	122	77
Finance, insurance, and real estate	42	23	30	46	13	74	22	20	70	39
Business and repair services	—	25	5	44	32	53	27	—	15	27
Personal services	13	27	19	31	36	15	6	—	11	25
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	8	2	8	—	—	5	6
Professional and related services	62	121	229	233	149	293	191	106	173	112
Health services	14	71	65	95	68	136	103	36	72	31
Educational services	42	36	118	118	53	101	84	60	80	58
Public administration	19	7	30	14	13	39	30	30	31	46

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN**

	Dickinson	Dubuque	Emmet	Fayette	Floyd	Franklin	Fremont	Greene	Grundy	Guthrie
Total persons	2 012	7 225	2 399	6 601	3 872	3 931	2 463	3 058	3 848	3 579
White	1 996	7 214	2 399	6 546	3 872	3 907	2 463	3 045	3 848	3 579
Black	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	5	5	—	55	—	24	—	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	28	—	10	5	42	6	13	—	14

SEX AND AGE

Total persons	2 012	7 225	2 399	6 601	3 872	3 931	2 463	3 058	3 848	3 579
Male	1 051	3 926	1 218	3 591	1 975	2 002	1 267	1 562	2 007	1 903
Female	961	3 299	1 181	3 010	1 897	1 929	1 196	1 496	1 841	1 676
Total persons	2 012	7 225	2 399	6 601	3 872	3 931	2 463	3 058	3 848	3 579
Under 5 years	149	567	185	494	293	279	183	186	260	268
5 to 9 years	133	765	227	553	321	316	191	214	226	190
10 to 14 years	158	934	173	761	309	223	130	276	331	334
15 to 19 years	202	1 101	242	799	431	378	210	257	416	387
20 to 24 years	108	659	171	451	206	250	149	161	251	220
25 to 29 years	189	285	178	401	219	255	198	159	214	155
30 to 34 years	85	424	166	365	267	215	84	205	242	161
35 to 39 years	79	438	137	398	228	236	119	159	189	242
40 to 44 years	104	482	128	385	178	233	100	138	263	185
45 to 49 years	200	385	67	422	214	166	114	171	250	232
50 to 54 years	122	396	208	319	351	326	244	255	227	240
55 to 59 years	159	274	165	337	256	327	183	199	275	318
60 to 64 years	133	156	161	363	275	276	160	230	295	235
65 to 69 years	56	112	69	286	125	184	166	158	216	108
70 to 74 years	51	117	88	142	122	110	95	127	86	88
75 to 79 years	26	86	16	57	41	91	69	104	50	21
80 to 84 years	49	25	18	51	11	26	17	33	35	21
85 years and over	9	19	—	17	25	40	51	26	22	21
Median	33.9	21.8	30.7	28.0	32.9	36.0	38.6	37.2	34.7	36.5

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Total persons	2 012	7 225	2 399	6 601	3 872	3 931	2 463	3 058	3 848	3 579
In households	2 012	7 225	2 399	6 601	3 872	3 931	2 463	3 058	3 848	3 579
Family household: Male	580	1 524	674	1 708	1 140	1 133	735	902	1 084	1 007
Female	—	55	20	45	19	65	39	44	15	30
Nonfamily household: Male	40	84	48	116	57	143	84	104	80	75
Female	29	19	35	81	62	61	69	79	56	82
Spouse	591	1 467	669	1 619	1 082	1 149	701	881	1 128	1 024
Child	730	3 860	934	2 778	1 457	1 294	751	986	1 400	1 310
Other relatives	38	194	13	184	38	61	20	54	64	39
Nonrelatives	4	22	6	70	17	25	64	8	21	12
Persons per household	3.10	4.30	3.09	3.39	3.03	2.80	2.66	2.71	3.12	3.00
Persons per family	3.34	4.50	3.33	3.61	3.22	3.09	2.90	3.03	3.36	3.29
Persons under 18 years	584	3 007	713	2 289	1 160	1 071	670	869	1 068	1 070
Percent living with two parents	98.6	98.8	95.5	94.4	97.6	94.4	85.5	95.3	98.8	97.9

FERTILITY

Women 15 to 24 years	141	754	198	532	294	322	172	209	273	281
Children ever born	26	140	44	151	72	105	42	30	56	48
Per 1,000 women	184	186	222	284	245	326	244	144	205	171
Women 25 to 34 years	126	347	165	343	228	219	148	149	244	157
Children ever born	221	931	332	831	441	405	329	364	493	326
Per 1,000 women	1 754	2 683	2 012	2 423	1 934	1 849	2 223	2 443	2 020	2 076
Women 35 to 44 years	91	462	137	397	207	259	100	158	211	214
Children ever born	351	1 947	378	1 597	663	641	298	509	664	689
Per 1,000 women	3 857	4 214	2 759	4 023	3 203	2 475	2 980	3 222	3 147	3 220

RESIDENCE IN 1975

Persons 5 years and over	1 778	6 459	1 878	6 060	3 626	3 727	2 102	2 930	3 145	3 181
Same house	1 217	5 066	1 212	4 923	2 888	2 920	1 478	2 087	2 538	2 477
Different house in United States	544	1 393	666	1 110	738	807	624	843	607	704
Same county	346	1 222	464	793	421	355	212	426	214	430
Different county	198	171	202	317	317	452	417	417	393	274
Same State	100	135	114	266	211	392	336	217	393	221
Different State	98	36	88	51	106	60	76	200	—	53
Abroad	17	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—	—

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

Persons 25 years old and over	1 262	3 199	1 401	3 543	2 312	2 485	1 600	1 964	2 364	2 180
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	33	156	26	127	56	71	53	55	82	46
8 years	108	1 105	195	517	219	381	173	153	318	357
High school: 1 to 3 years	147	261	108	330	186	172	163	192	158	203
4 years	651	1 386	594	1 984	1 389	1 170	837	982	1 242	1 264
College: 1 to 3 years	214	142	321	391	252	470	203	385	389	227
4 or more years	109	149	157	194	210	221	171	197	175	83

INDUSTRY

Employed persons 16 years and over	892	3 142	1 004	2 880	1 711	1 716	1 007	1 342	1 620	1 518
Agriculture	622	1 694	611	1 783	934	1 078	637	793	942	877
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	7	8	—	—	—	—	—	5
Construction	16	110	11	81	56	41	18	17	73	67
Manufacturing	56	506	93	159	227	111	55	79	205	75
Transportation	10	38	19	70	14	27	2	26	37	23
Communications and other public utilities	—	18	—	10	23	4	9	13	6	9
Wholesale trade	35	97	56	191	69	62	22	50	37	43
Retail trade	49	209	34	153	114	104	79	113	75	93
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6	42	6	53	11	48	23	43	17	46
Business and repair services	—	18	12	35	22	13	26	7	36	—
Personal services	15	44	24	45	21	15	5	7	21	18
Entertainment and recreation services	7	9	—	2	—	7	—	1	—	6
Professional and related services	67	327	126	262	195	193	119	180	152	256
Health services	41	162	73	126	88	68	86	78	54	140
Educational services	19	136	76	125	95	101	27	68	71	76
Public administration	9	30	5	28	25	13	12	13	19	—

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample, see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Henry	Howard	Humboldt	Ia	Iowa	Jackson
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	3 451	4 072	3 773	3 704	3 114	3 584	2 892	2 905	4 543	5 039
White	3 445	4 072	3 768	3 686	3 096	3 584	2 887	2 905	4 526	5 022
Black	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6	—	5	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	10	17
Spanish origin ¹	—	—	6	—	14	—	5	—	7	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	3 451	4 072	3 773	3 704	3 114	3 584	2 892	2 905	4 543	5 039
Male	1 715	2 216	1 934	1 942	1 556	1 829	1 540	1 537	2 416	2 735
Female	1 736	1 856	1 839	1 762	1 558	1 755	1 352	1 368	2 127	2 304
Total persons	3 451	4 072	3 773	3 704	3 114	3 584	2 892	2 905	4 543	5 039
Under 5 years	214	305	241	230	185	283	212	232	309	320
5 to 9 years	291	270	257	249	233	276	168	242	397	345
10 to 14 years	239	351	339	266	254	406	246	238	396	791
15 to 19 years	320	469	354	380	282	473	273	305	516	706
20 to 24 years	209	261	215	250	166	183	197	212	288	314
25 to 29 years	200	283	276	259	178	217	207	213	296	248
30 to 34 years	184	216	197	172	180	162	125	169	222	248
35 to 39 years	176	208	247	198	201	223	175	140	268	264
40 to 44 years	144	239	226	176	217	245	167	168	248	336
45 to 49 years	247	331	224	276	188	221	145	167	288	367
50 to 54 years	284	277	243	245	263	196	214	241	341	316
55 to 59 years	254	304	362	303	201	213	217	226	208	294
60 to 64 years	229	175	189	203	228	213	234	176	258	164
65 to 69 years	204	152	169	286	73	94	111	72	197	127
70 to 74 years	118	111	124	118	110	87	64	34	129	124
75 to 79 years	46	84	66	66	74	46	67	24	131	60
80 to 84 years	60	25	13	21	69	23	36	23	39	49
85 years and over	32	11	31	6	12	23	34	23	12	26
Median	36.9	32.2	35.2	36.2	37.0	28.9	35.5	30.3	31.6	25.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	3 451	4 072	3 773	3 704	3 114	3 584	2 892	2 905	4 543	5 039
In households	3 451	4 072	3 773	3 704	3 114	3 584	2 892	2 905	4 543	5 039
Family householder:	994	1 136	1 085	1 048	932	907	851	836	1 220	1 126
Male	27	37	54	30	13	34	38	29	45	44
Female	122	94	54	132	59	89	84	43	77	72
Nonfamily householder:	78	48	111	66	75	28	65	77	67	81
Male	1 022	1 107	1 072	1 038	905	905	804	790	1 229	1 089
Female	1 173	1 538	1 313	1 291	1 057	1 561	1 000	1 115	1 801	2 413
Spouse	19	93	71	77	58	45	26	59	90	190
Child	16	19	13	22	15	15	24	6	14	24
Other relatives	2.83	3.10	2.89	2.90	2.89	3.39	2.79	3.11	3.22	3.81
Nonrelatives	3.17	3.33	3.16	3.23	3.14	3.67	3.06	3.27	3.47	4.16
Persons per household	968	1 268	1 076	977	872	1 239	812	933	1 491	1 928
Persons per family	98.6	99.7	97.7	96.8	97.4	97.2	96.1	97.2	90.8	99.2
Persons under 18 years	248	294	262	247	234	298	216	220	330	447
Children ever born	63	85	29	97	32	66	64	77	66	73
Per 1,000 women	254	289	111	393	137	221	296	350	200	163
Women 25 to 34 years	190	226	216	200	172	185	127	165	231	245
Children ever born	385	494	369	277	355	429	257	350	469	588
Per 1,000 women	2 026	2 186	1 708	1 385	2 064	2 319	2 024	2 121	2 030	2 400
Women 35 to 44 years	169	233	201	216	216	254	173	166	269	284
Children ever born	516	715	673	645	591	899	519	632	794	1 089
Per 1,000 women	3 053	3 265	2 888	3 209	2 736	3 539	3 000	3 807	2 952	3 835
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	3 584	3 598	3 405	3 437	2 538	3 144	2 442	2 595	4 399	4 693
Same house	2 742	2 707	2 557	2 570	1 876	2 720	1 814	1 905	3 234	3 867
Different house in United States	842	891	841	867	662	424	628	690	1 153	811
Same county	518	567	482	433	440	245	391	422	757	425
Different county	324	324	359	434	222	179	237	268	396	386
Same State	265	263	269	194	78	102	221	155	335	232
Different State	59	61	90	240	144	77	16	113	61	154
Abroad	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	12	15
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	2 178	2 416	2 367	2 329	1 994	1 963	1 796	1 676	2 637	2 563
Elementary:	77	65	17	44	87	73	42	23	81	138
8 years	244	317	346	207	271	443	232	288	537	571
High school:	157	174	226	257	199	182	161	109	200	235
1 to 3 years	1 120	1 262	1 037	1 376	916	975	895	861	1 365	1 231
4 years	403	442	527	303	353	194	325	233	310	256
College:	177	156	214	142	168	96	141	162	144	132
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 512	1 764	1 576	1 499	1 486	1 422	1 242	1 269	2 107	2 124
Agriculture	936	1 099	938	961	704	982	785	863	1 043	1 210
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	8	17	—
Construction	8	50	27	35	46	26	16	51	67	101
Manufacturing	113	178	145	70	175	154	106	80	245	219
Transportation	30	33	13	44	20	14	22	14	37	58
Communications and other public utilities	10	5	7	11	7	7	6	—	6	23
Wholesale trade	50	34	47	63	78	19	81	26	71	80
Retail trade	96	134	85	107	142	57	74	49	243	97
Finance, insurance, and real estate	37	27	47	32	41	5	23	28	60	41
Business and repair services	17	19	5	13	86	24	18	8	61	28
Personal services	22	26	13	20	13	13	5	8	61	27
Entertainment and recreation services	—	29	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	—
Professional and related services	178	137	204	143	151	111	85	118	207	217
Health services	82	68	90	56	58	44	46	55	84	108
Educational services	68	47	107	71	70	48	34	59	101	84
Public administration	15	—	11	7	13	10	15	18	29	18

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Jones	Keokuk	Kossuth	Lee	Linn	Louisa	Lucas
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	5 604	2 725	5 353	5 041	3 761	6 698	3 961	6 377	2 342	1 995
White	5 597	2 725	5 336	5 041	3 761	6 674	3 901	6 370	2 342	1 980
Black	—	—	17	—	—	—	27	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Asian and Pacific Islander	7	—	—	—	—	13	33	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	8	—	9	12	11	29	43	—	17
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	5 604	2 725	5 353	5 041	3 761	6 698	3 961	6 377	2 342	1 995
Male	2 938	1 461	2 800	2 650	1 954	3 518	2 029	3 287	1 175	1 049
Female	2 666	1 264	2 553	2 391	1 807	3 180	1 932	3 090	1 167	946
Total persons	5 604	2 725	5 353	5 041	3 761	6 698	3 961	6 377	2 342	1 995
Under 5 years	342	179	376	410	303	472	254	364	131	118
5 to 9 years	404	178	298	495	244	528	257	437	140	126
10 to 14 years	503	275	589	471	307	655	354	729	141	206
15 to 19 years	606	252	562	565	459	854	494	683	215	138
20 to 24 years	365	205	410	286	255	470	274	386	161	98
25 to 29 years	291	173	373	386	218	375	212	343	140	101
30 to 34 years	293	118	241	330	203	329	206	350	103	100
35 to 39 years	335	105	333	294	144	369	263	386	140	178
40 to 44 years	371	213	337	229	260	389	234	464	153	76
45 to 49 years	333	140	305	235	235	443	210	497	138	160
50 to 54 years	315	249	383	305	257	384	318	364	150	112
55 to 59 years	441	210	311	292	217	458	258	383	148	141
60 to 64 years	373	154	288	311	156	396	158	289	250	124
65 to 69 years	261	96	202	168	133	275	146	290	136	156
70 to 74 years	147	75	182	119	167	119	138	199	75	83
75 to 79 years	64	29	78	115	149	114	123	117	55	39
80 to 84 years	110	51	33	30	40	52	33	59	41	29
85 years and over	50	23	52	—	14	16	29	37	25	10
Median	35.0	34.3	31.4	28.8	32.3	29.9	33.3	33.5	40.0	38.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	5 604	2 725	5 353	5 041	3 761	6 698	3 961	6 377	2 342	1 995
In households	5 604	2 725	5 353	5 041	3 761	6 698	3 961	6 377	2 342	1 995
Family householder: Male	1 542	768	1 404	1 269	1 032	1 734	1 058	1 616	700	617
Family householder: Female	75	30	74	70	42	66	44	89	21	21
Nonfamily householder: Male	100	66	103	79	97	155	57	192	62	45
Nonfamily householder: Female	94	44	94	61	84	94	46	121	82	35
Spouse	1 572	766	1 387	1 265	1 036	1 697	1 017	1 645	713	578
Child	2 074	1 024	2 148	2 153	1 409	2 811	1 551	2 545	689	642
Other relatives	98	19	103	94	61	111	160	120	50	57
Nonrelatives	49	8	40	50	—	30	28	49	25	—
Persons per household	3.09	3.00	3.20	3.41	3.00	3.27	3.29	3.16	2.71	2.78
Persons per family	3.32	3.27	3.46	3.62	3.33	3.57	3.48	3.53	3.01	3.00
Persons under 18 years	1 705	779	1 594	1 789	1 113	2 239	1 176	1 981	571	562
Percent living with two parents	94.4	92.9	97.9	91.2	97.3	95.7	92.0	94.4	95.4	94.0
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	434	165	430	392	338	606	319	463	177	110
Children ever born	99	26	93	36	93	163	94	103	53	21
Per 1,000 women	228	158	216	92	275	269	295	222	299	191
Women 25 to 34 years	261	199	293	336	188	299	205	292	111	107
Children ever born	554	294	427	773	468	689	415	507	221	230
Per 1,000 women	2 123	2 115	1 457	2 301	2 488	2 304	1 415	1 736	1 991	2 150
Women 35 to 44 years	387	175	332	266	211	393	248	457	144	117
Children ever born	1 114	600	1 094	1 000	722	1 374	739	1 342	378	298
Per 1,000 women	2 879	3 429	3 295	3 759	3 422	3 496	2 980	2 937	2 625	2 547
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	5 270	2 514	5 320	4 762	3 316	5 888	3 608	5 830	2 223	2 004
Same house	4 180	1 936	4 326	3 671	2 354	5 268	2 700	4 151	1 766	1 585
Different house in United States	1 090	578	988	1 091	938	620	862	1 679	457	419
Same county	785	352	555	869	746	371	609	1 185	216	168
Different county	305	226	433	222	192	249	253	494	241	251
Same State	191	226	306	178	124	161	193	361	218	160
Different State	114	—	127	44	68	88	60	133	23	91
Abroad	—	—	6	—	24	—	46	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	3 384	1 636	3 118	2 814	2 193	3 719	2 328	3 778	1 554	1 309
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	124	48	134	81	48	133	125	125	94	61
8 years	614	163	563	493	317	588	324	463	163	148
High school: 1 to 3 years	280	161	246	248	194	316	210	459	141	164
4 years	1 717	975	1 376	1 376	1 204	1 891	1 269	1 888	804	657
College: 1 to 3 years	397	162	483	405	317	645	210	478	218	214
4 or more years	252	127	316	211	113	146	190	365	134	65
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 524	1 316	2 641	2 097	1 586	2 519	1 869	2 934	1 093	938
Agriculture	1 359	692	1 096	1 282	958	1 784	822	1 176	513	513
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	7	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Construction	51	25	94	41	54	48	57	106	46	24
Manufacturing	298	172	159	231	83	134	376	577	164	19
Transportation	55	40	33	26	18	5	54	78	38	13
Communications and other public utilities	13	6	19	—	—	16	19	42	—	6
Wholesale trade	90	54	122	36	84	88	72	55	41	34
Retail trade	203	88	288	141	178	193	154	319	82	145
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	20	56	13	29	58	38	64	34	21
Business and repair services	32	17	113	18	21	12	25	81	22	14
Personal services	48	28	73	30	5	5	19	73	22	22
Entertainment and recreation services	—	15	11	7	—	6	—	23	—	—
Professional and related services	261	149	504	263	145	163	203	292	99	104
Health services	111	41	262	106	75	51	67	100	22	62
Educational services	127	91	200	119	68	82	112	142	77	42
Public administration	36	10	59	9	6	7	30	48	32	17

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Lyon	Madison	Mathaska	Marion	Marshall	Mills	Mitchell	Monona	Monroe	Montgomery
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	4 792	3 899	4 265	3 680	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 225	2 544	2 571
White	4 792	3 891	4 265	3 675	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 220	2 544	2 571
Black	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	-	8	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian and Pacific Islander	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spanish origin ¹	-	5	6	-	-	6	-	5	-	-
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	4 792	3 899	4 265	3 680	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 225	2 544	2 571
Male	2 533	2 055	2 257	1 917	2 105	1 293	2 073	1 676	1 374	1 331
Female	2 259	1 844	2 008	1 763	1 881	1 181	1 990	1 549	1 170	1 240
Total persons	4 792	3 899	4 265	3 680	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 225	2 544	2 571
Under 5 years	450	277	261	199	218	183	302	256	217	187
5 to 9 years	444	291	298	233	206	195	341	237	192	171
10 to 14 years	521	320	423	377	290	184	466	214	247	209
15 to 19 years	578	399	401	448	454	205	543	320	279	186
20 to 24 years	337	210	328	216	268	129	248	170	182	136
25 to 29 years	321	165	264	159	248	141	275	202	191	170
30 to 34 years	267	196	291	190	117	185	163	197	176	163
35 to 39 years	170	256	255	263	254	152	265	126	99	111
40 to 44 years	309	276	206	277	329	172	212	211	158	152
45 to 49 years	348	298	283	244	189	136	280	167	161	171
50 to 54 years	298	229	306	230	335	118	209	201	166	168
55 to 59 years	301	290	242	230	330	179	310	241	169	229
60 to 64 years	202	234	250	197	258	168	134	271	111	141
65 to 69 years	105	197	179	153	249	164	124	194	45	108
70 to 74 years	65	100	177	107	97	77	75	96	59	160
75 to 79 years	45	83	66	78	64	33	60	58	75	71
80 to 84 years	21	42	20	51	50	35	46	26	5	26
85 years and over	10	36	15	28	30	18	10	38	12	12
Median	26.0	36.8	32.7	35.3	38.8	35.5	27.4	35.7	29.1	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	4 792	3 899	4 265	3 680	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 225	2 544	2 571
In households	4 792	3 899	4 265	3 680	3 986	2 474	4 063	3 225	2 544	2 571
Family householder:	1 175	1 113	1 219	1 050	1 212	678	1 031	948	678	817
Male	49	25	43	29	56	47	27	41	14	23
Female	61	80	91	78	82	85	58	95	53	43
Nonfamily householder:	35	64	59	74	91	90	52	61	42	38
Male	1 201	1 096	1 222	1 036	1 174	691	997	892	665	763
Female	2 210	1 415	1 569	1 386	1 271	818	1 857	1 118	1 062	834
Spouse	55	83	35	27	67	52	37	54	30	24
Child	6	23	27	-	33	13	4	16	-	29
Other relatives	3.63	3.04	3.02	2.99	2.77	2.75	3.48	2.82	3.23	2.79
Nonrelatives	3.83	3.21	3.24	3.27	2.98	3.15	3.73	3.09	3.54	2.93
Persons per household	1 778	1 177	1 281	1 153	979	724	1 521	919	823	685
Persons per family	99.2	96.5	96.3	99.0	95.8	89.0	98.8	90.8	96.7	97.7
Percent living with two parents										
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	407	271	311	310	329	157	383	221	202	148
Children ever born	70	61	127	82	65	43	50	80	23	41
Per 1,000 women	172	225	408	265	198	274	131	362	114	277
Women 25 to 34 years	279	160	277	152	152	171	195	181	179	144
Children ever born	747	411	454	307	294	300	395	392	429	318
Per 1,000 women	2 677	2 569	1 639	2 020	1 934	1 754	2 026	2 166	2 397	2 208
Women 35 to 44 years	261	254	218	280	314	154	245	165	121	171
Children ever born	1 002	755	624	782	954	462	902	499	373	352
Per 1,000 women	3 839	2 972	2 862	2 793	3 038	3 000	3 682	3 024	3 083	3 171
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	4 350	3 664	4 293	3 323	3 405	2 295	3 737	2 953	2 532	2 385
Same house	3 778	2 494	3 375	2 444	2 721	1 729	2 935	2 247	1 799	2 013
Different house in United States	572	1 170	918	879	619	566	802	700	733	372
Some county	305	572	569	524	536	256	490	431	320	195
Different county	267	598	349	355	83	310	312	269	413	177
Some State	220	411	349	339	27	158	219	148	327	138
Different State	47	187	-	16	56	152	93	121	86	39
Abroad	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	6	-	-
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	2 462	2 402	2 554	2 207	2 550	1 578	2 163	2 028	1 427	1 682
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	81	36	95	113	39	60	15	49	37	21
8 years	622	215	629	441	157	153	284	214	143	188
High school: 1 to 3 years	160	321	192	210	235	136	134	176	100	181
4 years	1 119	1 405	1 251	1 089	1 408	837	1 130	1 189	845	806
College: 1 to 3 years	292	259	222	251	508	275	461	237	251	321
4 or more years	188	166	165	103	203	117	119	163	51	165
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 042	1 841	1 873	1 691	1 970	1 058	1 595	1 283	1 112	1 127
Agriculture	1 350	819	1 079	781	1 125	578	948	908	533	660
Forestry and fisheries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	8	13	4	13	9	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	76	102	44	57	47	18	26	22	40	32
Manufacturing	106	145	171	222	232	76	151	32	244	107
Transportation	27	71	43	39	53	26	14	35	12	9
Communications and other public utilities	5	14	17	31	13	5	3	-	36	11
Wholesale trade	60	100	41	70	55	25	51	42	31	27
Retail trade	108	201	157	140	126	84	128	102	72	74
Finance, insurance, and real estate	23	103	19	69	50	27	16	38	13	19
Business and repair services	7	34	37	18	18	6	14	2	-	5
Personal services	50	21	24	10	27	33	43	14	-	28
Entertainment and recreation services	-	-	-	-	-	12	6	5	-	-
Professional and related services	194	178	209	210	211	147	189	71	106	127
Health services	98	94	54	131	105	93	109	19	70	60
Educational services	85	51	132	79	88	54	52	22	20	27
Public administration	28	40	28	31	4	21	6	12	25	28

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Muscatine	O'Brien	Osceola	Page	Palo Alto	Plymouth	Pocahontas	Polk	Pottawattamie	Poweshiek
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	3 456	4 311	2 739	3 386	3 250	6 809	3 705	3 259	5 865	3 983
White	3 455	4 306	2 711	3 381	3 250	6 771	3 705	3 254	5 851	3 974
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	1	—	1	—	—	20	—	—	14	9
Spanish origin ¹	20	—	20	—	33	46	—	7	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	3 456	4 311	2 739	3 386	3 250	6 809	3 705	3 259	5 865	3 983
Male	1 766	2 258	1 465	1 775	1 668	3 686	1 919	1 700	3 027	2 072
Female	1 690	2 053	1 274	1 611	1 582	3 123	1 786	1 559	2 838	1 911
Total persons	3 456	4 311	2 739	3 386	3 250	6 809	3 705	3 259	5 865	3 983
Under 5 years	183	368	185	194	263	609	258	152	381	280
5 to 9 years	213	323	218	190	272	539	255	193	453	268
10 to 14 years	282	408	278	244	281	701	362	273	451	370
15 to 19 years	380	442	329	290	439	792	422	270	550	387
20 to 24 years	235	364	217	179	190	489	206	236	362	303
25 to 29 years	189	291	175	248	126	491	239	181	311	278
30 to 34 years	191	224	95	218	211	373	224	266	341	210
35 to 39 years	197	212	145	182	96	304	232	161	339	205
40 to 44 years	236	228	173	131	243	371	194	192	408	226
45 to 49 years	269	364	215	198	209	396	224	184	318	139
50 to 54 years	271	301	209	274	286	517	196	241	544	253
55 to 59 years	182	334	233	275	198	417	334	234	356	385
60 to 64 years	229	186	81	310	140	322	178	199	345	237
65 to 69 years	134	123	44	211	68	177	135	174	290	146
70 to 74 years	115	82	79	105	116	118	81	115	207	131
75 to 79 years	95	36	16	66	55	76	76	133	104	105
80 to 84 years	25	11	29	35	31	80	37	36	78	28
85 years and over	30	14	18	36	26	37	19	27	32	32
Median	36.4	29.3	29.1	38.6	31.3	27.8	32.5	36.8	36.2	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	3 456	4 311	2 739	3 386	3 250	6 809	3 705	3 259	5 865	3 983
In households	3 456	4 311	2 739	3 386	3 250	6 809	3 705	3 259	5 865	3 983
Family householder:	995	1 195	747	1 030	859	1 698	1 011	914	1 673	1 136
Male	38	30	25	21	29	65	40	94	46	44
Female	70	95	47	103	71	165	123	73	68	78
Nonfamily householder:	67	41	47	86	70	42	30	101	124	74
Male	1 008	1 175	715	1 039	840	1 665	1 037	919	1 685	1 093
Child	1 207	1 676	1 132	1 033	1 329	2 978	1 418	1 009	2 072	1 433
Other relatives	36	78	26	61	47	144	36	107	191	84
Nonrelatives	35	21	—	13	5	52	10	42	6	41
Persons per household	2.95	3.17	3.16	2.73	3.16	3.46	3.08	2.76	3.07	2.99
Persons per family	3.18	3.39	3.43	3.03	3.50	3.72	3.37	3.02	3.30	3.21
Persons under 18 years	894	1 417	867	830	1 151	2 394	1 159	781	1 674	1 209
Percent living with two parents	95.6	97.3	98.4	96.0	98.9	96.3	97.6	97.4	96.8	94.8
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	278	371	246	215	290	564	286	205	357	290
Children ever born	40	142	53	72	22	172	53	22	81	99
Per 1,000 women	144	383	215	335	76	305	185	107	227	341
Women 25 to 34 years	203	230	121	217	166	396	220	197	310	229
Children ever born	386	504	281	291	382	828	385	340	597	504
Per 1,000 women	1 901	2 191	2 322	1 341	2 301	2 091	1 750	1 726	1 926	2 201
Women 35 to 44 years	218	234	164	165	183	358	216	163	386	209
Children ever born	607	754	536	483	647	1 330	721	406	1 154	634
Per 1,000 women	2 784	3 222	3 268	2 927	3 536	3 715	3 338	2 491	2 990	3 033
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	3 413	3 852	2 410	3 446	2 754	6 042	3 617	2 805	5 431	3 860
Some house	2 817	3 098	1 714	2 480	2 299	4 937	3 033	2 144	4 394	3 235
Different house in United States	596	754	696	966	455	1 105	584	661	930	625
Same county	414	418	517	528	178	787	360	355	566	490
Different county	182	336	179	438	277	318	224	306	364	135
Same State	160	250	171	193	186	242	154	233	201	120
Different State	22	86	8	245	91	76	70	73	163	15
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	2 163	2 406	1 512	2 289	1 805	3 679	2 202	2 135	3 668	2 375
Elementary:	47	48	34	37	90	139	60	53	59	80
0 to 7 years	333	413	237	232	178	591	364	111	401	331
High school:	256	218	153	166	148	337	93	180	370	189
1 to 3 years	1 061	1 189	789	1 150	922	1 892	1 121	1 108	1 982	1 279
College:	282	314	213	466	275	489	377	454	645	287
1 to 3 years	184	224	86	238	192	231	187	229	211	209
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 749	1 743	1 200	1 617	1 212	2 705	1 395	1 514	2 558	1 728
Agriculture	871	1 232	826	892	780	1 819	896	459	1 568	985
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	42	78	38	70	20	36	26	84	86	48
Manufacturing	211	92	75	117	47	148	80	203	123	124
Transportation	38	11	9	33	37	74	57	77	58	36
Communications and other public utilities	19	—	—	10	12	54	14	39	39	48
Wholesale trade	43	15	69	67	48	69	29	91	66	59
Retail trade	209	116	78	119	87	109	65	132	170	154
Finance, insurance, and real estate	25	20	8	58	—	84	9	60	72	47
Business and repair services	19	17	—	20	6	44	36	44	30	20
Personal services	—	9	13	20	24	34	14	34	39	20
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	11	6	6
Professional and related services	231	131	56	200	121	184	137	199	262	165
Health services	83	45	30	112	58	102	58	67	132	86
Educational services	97	44	18	70	58	70	67	93	107	68
Public administration	41	22	11	6	25	50	32	106	31	16

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Ringgold	Sac	Scott	Shelby	Sioux	Story	Tama	Taylor	Union	Van Buren
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 825	3 856	5 188	2 617	2 467	3 043
White	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 818	3 856	5 177	2 617	2 461	3 043
Black	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Spanish origin ¹	—	6	5	—	—	—	9	8	—	—
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 825	3 856	5 188	2 617	2 467	3 043
Male	1 149	1 997	1 858	2 503	3 539	1 976	2 719	1 335	1 227	1 658
Female	1 146	1 820	1 714	2 281	3 286	1 880	2 469	1 282	1 240	1 385
Total persons	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 825	3 856	5 188	2 617	2 467	3 043
Under 5 years	166	345	240	374	672	279	329	206	159	224
5 to 9 years	172	216	252	485	694	241	303	201	196	230
10 to 14 years	173	402	312	461	701	312	556	197	205	318
15 to 19 years	189	404	441	580	803	383	528	235	305	326
20 to 24 years	151	268	241	337	478	268	339	186	103	181
25 to 29 years	142	246	273	310	457	260	276	151	145	181
30 to 34 years	162	182	176	269	355	260	293	182	124	168
35 to 39 years	152	174	266	249	453	194	330	159	142	230
40 to 44 years	106	274	206	208	311	226	335	127	168	168
45 to 49 years	112	250	166	337	424	204	426	195	209	137
50 to 54 years	159	282	229	284	437	292	371	161	150	191
55 to 59 years	170	241	239	294	413	356	266	124	202	152
60 to 64 years	117	179	243	239	328	217	291	217	82	189
65 to 69 years	89	159	134	168	123	164	219	125	151	165
70 to 74 years	151	95	83	104	91	81	134	43	76	59
75 to 79 years	64	56	58	76	49	24	102	47	41	42
80 to 84 years	9	29	9	4	17	57	59	27	4	37
85 years and over	11	15	4	—	—	38	31	34	5	45
Median	34.8	30.8	30.8	27.5	25.7	33.6	34.5	33.6	34.9	31.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 825	3 856	5 188	2 617	2 467	3 043
In households	2 295	3 817	3 572	4 784	6 825	3 856	5 188	2 617	2 467	3 043
Family householder: Male	671	1 016	945	1 243	1 666	1 068	1 447	772	685	791
Female	5	66	55	22	83	60	48	9	57	33
Nonfamily householder: Male	92	102	63	83	79	106	109	56	50	79
Female	30	39	58	47	50	62	61	71	17	40
Spouse	717	1 076	913	1 231	1 628	1 116	1 436	787	684	797
Child	761	1 476	1 419	2 087	3 232	1 374	1 968	876	953	1 240
Other relatives	19	11	90	63	67	46	106	40	6	40
Nonrelatives	—	31	29	8	20	24	13	6	15	23
Persons per household	2.88	3.12	3.19	3.43	3.63	2.98	3.12	2.88	3.05	3.23
Persons per family	3.21	3.37	3.42	3.67	3.82	3.25	3.35	3.18	3.21	3.52
Persons under 18 years	643	1 228	1 126	1 694	2 416	1 107	1 525	766	754	990
Percent living with two parents	99.2	98.5	93.9	96.2	98.1	96.2	99.7	96.1	93.2	97.0
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	167	287	340	416	604	311	361	198	210	216
Children ever born	31	122	102	97	89	54	49	72	50	39
Per 1,000 women	186	425	300	233	147	174	136	364	238	181
Women 25 to 34 years	142	215	202	271	395	258	268	168	133	148
Children ever born	313	405	364	657	979	497	511	339	301	331
Per 1,000 women	2 204	1 884	1 802	2 424	2 478	1 926	1 907	2 018	2 263	2 236
Women 35 to 44 years	125	219	222	236	424	201	332	149	147	210
Children ever born	369	785	650	758	1 441	595	1 009	434	437	785
Per 1,000 women	2 952	3 584	2 928	3 212	3 399	2 960	3 039	2 913	2 973	3 738
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	2 214	3 502	3 701	4 165	6 174	3 442	4 952	2 442	2 211	2 708
Same house	1 650	2 768	2 977	3 741	4 998	2 369	3 938	1 772	1 547	2 108
Different house in United States	564	734	724	424	1 176	1 073	1 006	661	664	600
Same county	321	424	528	202	882	566	704	268	320	336
Different county	243	310	196	222	294	507	302	393	344	264
Same State	53	281	98	167	129	403	265	336	203	215
Different State	190	29	98	55	165	104	37	57	141	49
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 444	2 182	2 086	2 547	3 477	2 373	3 133	1 592	1 499	1 764
Elementary: 0 to 7 years	29	31	58	72	123	70	104	50	50	76
8 years	197	347	389	320	986	171	440	161	175	271
High school: 1 to 3 years	153	174	209	149	286	177	227	169	140	147
4 years	771	1 113	1 067	1 551	1 459	1 226	1 750	920	883	950
College: 1 to 3 years	165	326	194	290	453	413	339	208	130	229
4 or more years	129	191	167	165	170	316	273	84	121	91
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 034	1 622	1 665	1 881	2 822	1 799	2 270	1 274	1 117	1 367
Agriculture	641	1 121	790	1 160	1 920	836	1 357	663	544	714
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	7
Construction	20	33	57	53	67	45	67	25	89	33
Manufacturing	16	111	225	107	229	126	231	110	89	175
Transportation	19	—	53	43	16	42	84	51	42	47
Communications and other public utilities	4	5	11	34	—	6	17	6	27	5
Wholesale trade	44	34	81	28	66	94	81	71	49	61
Retail trade	72	77	131	115	133	146	188	113	100	95
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	36	68	37	43	60	48	53	55	39
Business and repair services	26	13	19	29	24	40	5	10	6	17
Personal services	14	13	20	58	32	32	17	9	6	9
Entertainment and recreation services	—	—	—	13	4	—	—	—	5	—
Professional and related services	128	163	163	173	265	283	144	152	152	152
Health services	40	103	41	97	157	93	61	46	47	75
Educational services	74	49	103	58	66	175	72	61	87	67
Public administration	34	16	47	31	18	89	31	11	35	13

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 190. Social and Industrial Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Wapello	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Winnebago	Winneshiek	Woodbury	Worth	Wright
RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN										
Total persons	3 159	4 670	4 485	2 306	4 289	2 669	6 452	4 788	2 627	3 312
White	3 095	4 651	4 461	2 306	4 283	2 669	6 445	4 788	2 621	3 301
Black	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian and Pacific Islander	6	—	5	—	—	—	7	—	6	11
Spanish origin ¹	35	17	19	—	6	—	7	14	19	28
SEX AND AGE										
Total persons	3 159	4 670	4 485	2 306	4 289	2 669	6 452	4 788	2 627	3 312
Male	1 652	2 428	2 375	1 198	2 308	1 357	3 485	2 402	1 373	1 720
Female	1 507	2 242	2 110	1 108	1 981	1 312	2 967	2 386	1 254	1 592
Total persons	3 159	4 670	4 485	2 306	4 289	2 669	6 452	4 788	2 627	3 312
Under 5 years	148	323	384	158	249	181	491	437	192	240
5 to 9 years	170	291	268	111	235	191	513	365	160	173
10 to 14 years	293	395	513	161	302	183	735	383	189	228
15 to 19 years	429	534	521	147	501	284	802	436	233	319
20 to 24 years	151	295	363	157	298	171	465	274	165	212
25 to 29 years	262	286	291	118	219	195	353	300	134	160
30 to 34 years	133	261	276	149	223	155	327	293	133	201
35 to 39 years	181	272	286	118	193	143	405	299	187	210
40 to 44 years	260	324	200	87	181	135	404	211	102	218
45 to 49 years	145	356	282	114	399	106	257	309	154	164
50 to 54 years	140	318	283	218	384	175	516	432	239	278
55 to 59 years	282	361	190	165	323	157	391	279	195	299
60 to 64 years	201	210	203	206	264	236	328	285	187	216
65 to 69 years	174	203	114	132	147	154	137	161	103	163
70 to 74 years	77	118	125	93	221	55	164	140	154	80
75 to 79 years	58	55	116	81	93	57	63	109	54	46
80 to 84 years	49	39	54	48	27	45	65	38	18	52
85 years and over	6	29	16	43	30	46	36	37	28	53
Median	34.8	34.0	28.3	42.0	38.0	34.2	28.1	33.4	37.9	37.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
Total persons	3 159	4 670	4 485	2 306	4 289	2 669	6 452	4 788	2 627	3 312
In households	3 159	4 670	4 485	2 306	4 289	2 669	6 452	4 788	2 627	3 312
Family householder:	891	1 331	1 161	757	1 227	779	1 580	1 322	747	976
Male	45	56	50	42	42	22	87	110	29	46
Female	63	89	97	64	140	44	156	104	79	65
Nonfamily householder:	39	66	58	58	101	60	63	104	79	65
Male	884	1 342	1 145	720	1 181	752	1 544	1 268	721	966
Female	1 146	1 683	1 885	635	1 472	957	2 907	1 831	840	1 071
Spouse	60	80	63	54	89	28	88	46	63	47
Child	31	23	18	—	15	7	27	22	54	30
Other relatives	3.04	3.03	3.26	2.57	2.80	2.89	3.42	2.95	2.77	2.76
Nonrelatives	3.23	3.24	3.55	2.82	3.16	3.17	3.72	3.24	3.09	3.04
Persons per household	892	1 355	1 527	535	1 091	762	2 260	1 474	703	849
Percent living with two parents	93.9	91.1	94.0	93.3	93.7	95.4	93.7	93.3	92.3	94.9
FERTILITY										
Women 15 to 24 years	276	357	359	147	307	206	544	343	179	252
Children ever born	53	77	64	41	52	60	136	119	39	37
Per 1,000 women	192	216	178	279	169	291	250	347	218	147
Women 25 to 34 years	181	282	277	124	186	145	371	262	125	175
Children ever born	291	480	541	267	327	299	725	584	250	320
Per 1,000 women	1 608	1 702	1 953	2 153	1 758	2 062	2 414	2 229	2 000	1 829
Women 35 to 44 years	216	317	252	112	200	160	258	127	127	211
Children ever born	605	981	770	270	687	568	1 368	684	346	623
Per 1,000 women	2 801	3 095	3 718	2 411	3 435	3 550	3 572	2 651	2 724	2 953
RESIDENCE IN 1975										
Persons 5 years and over	2 933	4 404	3 621	2 284	4 144	2 446	6 433	4 576	2 337	3 084
Same house	2 265	2 964	2 709	1 737	3 189	2 108	5 063	3 628	1 815	2 375
Different house in United States	655	1 440	890	511	955	322	1 370	948	522	709
Same county	432	802	672	369	540	134	1 047	601	249	463
Different county	223	638	218	142	415	188	323	347	273	246
Same State	130	444	132	102	355	160	258	270	153	193
Different State	93	194	86	40	60	28	65	77	120	53
Abroad	13	—	22	36	—	16	—	—	—	—
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED										
Persons 25 years old and over	1 968	2 832	2 436	1 572	2 704	1 659	3 446	2 893	1 688	2 140
Elementary:	93	55	67	51	100	53	139	90	93	37
0 to 7 years	232	318	485	265	349	257	853	325	241	271
8 years	119	242	131	122	278	97	361	278	155	183
High school:	1 016	1 634	1 241	899	1 256	864	1 614	1 555	790	1 026
1 to 3 years	278	333	295	114	553	303	258	352	289	440
4 years	230	250	217	121	168	85	221	293	120	183
College:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 or more years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
INDUSTRY										
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	2 198	1 959	1 077	1 948	1 096	2 903	1 849	1 149	1 438
Agriculture	529	821	1 115	631	1 018	635	1 858	1 053	584	922
Forestry and fisheries	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	25	106	66	23	100	25	88	43	61	35
Manufacturing	338	298	130	46	138	83	169	165	127	123
Transportation	74	79	53	45	88	—	34	68	26	32
Communications and other public utilities	9	37	9	14	12	—	28	39	7	13
Wholesale trade	25	79	30	40	91	43	77	60	58	40
Retail trade	134	228	215	73	146	148	174	166	75	73
Finance, insurance, and real estate	30	108	43	43	49	26	26	41	14	40
Business and repair services	—	73	6	6	22	6	49	16	41	18
Personal services	27	53	45	13	34	10	28	20	5	26
Entertainment and recreation services	15	3	7	—	25	—	4	—	—	—
Professional and related services	183	195	208	122	193	102	352	162	132	104
Health services	61	81	79	30	72	58	94	60	54	40
Educational services	110	73	110	84	101	43	205	83	50	44
Public administration	17	118	32	15	32	18	11	16	19	12

¹Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	The State	Adair	Adams	Allamakee	Appanoose	Audubon	Benton	Black Hawk	Boone	Bremer
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	287 698	2 577	1 801	3 006	1 924	2 127	4 024	3 455	2 800	3 299
Labor force	176 342	1 670	1 127	2 140	1 094	1 336	2 554	2 071	1 802	2 019
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.3	64.8	62.6	71.2	56.9	62.8	63.5	59.9	64.4	61.2
Employed	171 318	1 632	1 113	2 077	1 026	1 300	2 496	1 998	1 777	1 941
Unemployed	4 988	38	14	63	68	36	58	73	25	78
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	2.3	1.2	2.9	6.2	2.7	2.3	3.5	1.4	3.9
Female, 16 years and over	136 689	1 225	865	1 377	942	1 025	1 898	1 673	1 297	1 481
Labor force	53 875	533	435	709	382	366	745	695	628	550
Percent of female, 16 years and over	39.4	43.5	50.3	51.5	40.6	35.7	39.3	41.5	48.4	37.1
Employed	51 716	513	430	687	362	359	719	680	620	519
Unemployed	2 153	20	5	22	20	7	26	15	8	31
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	3.8	1.1	3.1	5.2	1.9	3.5	2.2	1.3	5.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	171 318	1 632	1 113	2 077	1 026	1 300	2 496	1 998	1 777	1 941
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	13 988	73	138	209	103	68	170	202	177	143
Professional specialty occupations	8 621	64	88	133	58	35	108	154	146	106
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	21 111	201	163	133	170	187	312	292	297	230
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	12 835	119	97	65	110	128	179	179	163	164
Service occupations	11 796	138	36	110	45	94	209	147	105	106
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	96 511	996	633	1 423	525	805	1 395	839	899	925
Farm operators and managers	78 099	783	453	951	437	656	1 110	688	667	705
Farm occupations, except managerial	18 091	207	180	461	82	129	285	151	221	220
Related agricultural occupations	10 242	6	49	11	6	20	159	202	117	183
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17 670	148	94	150	95	94	231	316	152	354
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4 006	44	17	40	30	17	50	45	42	54
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers										
Employed females 16 years and over	51 716	513	430	687	362	359	719	680	620	519
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	8 262	55	110	130	65	45	82	139	123	69
Professional specialty occupations	6 552	50	80	119	45	33	77	111	98	69
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	15 957	188	121	88	121	163	203	232	198	190
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 006	117	83	65	85	122	135	164	144	144
Service occupations	9 766	115	36	104	37	89	170	123	94	84
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	12 793	137	130	314	105	49	199	139	124	142
Farm operators and managers	6 381	61	49	78	42	14	97	65	54	51
Farm occupations, except managerial	6 308	76	81	230	63	22	102	74	70	91
Related agricultural occupations	97	—	—	6	—	13	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	871	—	7	7	9	7	12	7	18	15
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4 067	18	26	44	25	6	53	40	63	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	793	—	—	5	—	—	18	—	23	1
Employed persons 16 years and over	171 318	1 632	1 113	2 077	1 026	1 300	2 496	1 998	1 777	1 941
Private wage and salary workers	67 127	604	422	656	389	452	1 017	1 004	710	954
Government workers	12 823	114	65	175	98	91	142	187	305	121
Self-employed workers	80 427	814	482	993	473	671	1 136	705	643	747
Unpaid family workers	10 941	100	144	253	66	86	201	102	119	119
Male, employed in agriculture	84 413	859	503	1 104	420	765	1 208	703	780	792
Wage and salary workers	11 356	144	50	196	15	82	151	103	167	97
Self-employed workers	68 505	690	397	867	387	629	969	578	563	654
Unpaid family workers	4 552	25	56	41	18	54	88	22	50	41
Female, employed in agriculture	13 744	137	130	314	112	43	205	162	142	156
Wage and salary workers	1 911	5	—	18	15	7	24	16	25	33
Self-employed workers	6 248	61	49	84	49	14	97	74	54	45
Unpaid family workers	5 585	71	81	212	48	22	84	72	63	78
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	125 296	1 153	819	1 173	866	966	1 751	1 454	1 314	1 352
Less than \$5,000	15 050	236	132	125	193	117	231	76	104	160
\$5,000 to \$7,499	8 479	143	107	124	74	74	74	71	101	111
\$7,500 to \$9,999	9 032	107	81	105	74	95	95	48	72	67
\$10,000 to \$14,999	20 985	185	133	226	125	249	251	184	186	177
\$15,000 to \$19,999	18 914	134	131	193	153	146	281	221	187	237
\$20,000 to \$24,999	16 505	119	107	166	91	81	243	243	221	217
\$25,000 to \$34,999	18 003	119	92	149	89	101	298	249	175	130
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 213	80	27	58	36	57	208	226	155	127
\$50,000 or more	7 115	30	9	27	31	46	70	136	113	126
Median	\$17 130	\$11 950	\$12 734	\$15 128	\$13 443	\$13 898	\$18 761	\$22 103	\$20 150	\$18 862
Mean	\$20 560	\$15 434	\$14 578	\$16 665	\$15 220	\$17 172	\$20 895	\$25 983	\$23 277	\$22 877
Families	110 580	1 026	729	1 069	727	875	1 517	1 320	1 135	1 236
Median income	\$18 196	\$12 435	\$12 781	\$15 288	\$15 398	\$14 050	\$20 817	\$23 071	\$21 688	\$19 379
Mean income	\$21 562	\$15 802	\$14 549	\$17 086	\$16 686	\$17 429	\$22 395	\$27 135	\$25 165	\$23 989
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	16 658	154	101	114	139	104	292	195	199	133
Median income	\$9 330	\$6 714	\$13 231	\$9 000	\$3 809	\$6 500	\$8 357	\$7 955	\$9 275	\$7 595
Mean income	\$11 518	\$10 402	\$13 740	\$11 212	\$7 552	\$12 893	\$8 928	\$10 087	\$10 119	\$9 701
Per capita income	\$6 592	\$5 304	\$5 225	\$4 457	\$5 369	\$5 454	\$6 547	\$8 245	\$8 548	\$6 815
Households with farm self-employment income	94 104	844	595	1 002	643	774	1 368	1 045	962	1 020
Mean income	\$21 754	\$16 443	\$14 948	\$16 513	\$16 947	\$17 140	\$21 646	\$27 580	\$24 901	\$24 541
Mean farm self-employment income	\$11 304	\$8 042	\$6 174	\$8 172	\$6 757	\$11 828	\$11 280	\$10 593	\$10 923	\$11 317
Percent of household income from farm self-employment										
Less than 25.0 percent	15 267	138	85	167	147	55	223	315	204	220
25.0 to 49.9 percent	14 421	117	49	131	156	78	180	122	247	169
50.0 to 74.9 percent	15 278	145	122	165	46	98	192	154	134	165
75.0 percent or more	36 931	343	202	382	191	455	553	301	278	313
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	15 021	245	136	199	133	136	202	82	102	164
Percent below poverty level	13.6	23.9	18.7	18.6	18.3	15.5	13.3	6.2	9.0	13.3
Female householder, no husband present	467	6	—	5	5	5	6	3	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	3 203	31	9	15	41	43	62	52	36	27
Percent below poverty level	19.2	20.1	8.9	13.2	29.5	41.3	21.2	26.7	18.1	20.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	61 154	813	502	938	474	624	896	379	346	450
Percent below poverty level	15.6	23.9	21.9	21.7	19.1	20.7	16.1	8.2	9.8	14.2
Related children under 18 years	24 916	271	185	477	133	288	384	163	96	249
65 years and over	3 443	88	70	28	40	12	58	19	39	33

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Buchanan	Buena Vista	Butler	Calhoun	Carroll	Cass	Cedar	Cerro Gordo	Cherokee	Chickasaw
Persons 16 years and over	3 958	2 980	3 498	2 783	3 244	2 576	3 553	2 733	2 982	2 965
Labor force.....	2 471	1 811	2 292	1 529	2 017	1 549	2 305	1 704	1 709	1 817
Percent of persons 16 years and over.....	62.4	60.8	65.5	54.9	62.2	60.1	64.9	62.3	57.3	61.3
Employed.....	2 388	1 790	2 188	1 496	1 986	1 496	2 246	1 661	1 689	1 736
Unemployed.....	83	21	104	33	31	53	59	43	20	79
Percent of civilian labor force.....	3.4	1.2	4.5	2.2	1.5	3.4	2.6	2.5	1.2	4.4
Female, 16 years and over	1 849	1 408	1 641	1 336	1 513	1 216	1 689	1 320	1 399	1 426
Labor force.....	787	545	741	361	540	517	758	547	440	547
Percent of female, 16 years and over.....	42.6	38.7	45.2	27.0	35.7	42.5	44.9	41.4	31.5	38.4
Employed.....	750	526	702	361	522	500	720	530	432	505
Unemployed.....	37	19	39	—	18	17	38	17	8	42
Percent of civilian labor force.....	4.7	3.5	5.3	—	3.3	3.3	5.0	3.1	1.8	7.7
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 388	1 790	2 188	1 496	1 986	1 496	2 246	1 661	1 689	1 736
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	175	155	182	98	144	79	218	129	99	114
Professional specialty occupations.....	120	87	138	56	79	55	144	45	68	63
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	242	177	234	188	145	218	228	172	187	142
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	120	110	133	97	90	128	182	90	85	95
Service occupations.....	160	112	114	105	160	139	164	110	96	132
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	1 317	1 183	1 325	983	1 304	897	1 275	864	1 133	991
Farm operators and managers.....	994	948	1 071	861	1 024	669	1 065	678	905	786
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	323	235	249	122	280	228	202	186	228	194
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	122	57	156	70	108	79	127	130	107	123
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	372	106	177	52	125	84	234	256	67	234
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	97	12	23	9	62	15	49	77	19	54
Employed females 16 years and over	750	526	702	361	522	500	720	530	432	505
Managerial and professional specialty occupations.....	103	106	113	72	96	62	150	72	89	51
Professional specialty occupations.....	96	85	108	54	73	55	128	28	60	43
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations.....	165	132	190	138	126	176	174	154	163	111
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	102	87	123	95	84	125	164	86	79	87
Service occupations.....	148	108	103	84	150	124	135	71	88	96
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	268	165	267	54	109	131	203	126	79	186
Farm operators and managers.....	162	76	126	18	76	34	119	41	19	89
Farm occupations, except managerial.....	106	89	136	36	33	97	84	85	60	97
Related agricultural occupations.....	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	—	2	12	—	—	—	30	—	—	5
Operators, fabricators, and laborers.....	66	13	17	13	41	7	28	107	13	56
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	12	6	—	7	6	7	11	35	—	18
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 388	1 790	2 188	1 496	1 986	1 496	2 246	1 661	1 689	1 736
Private wage and salary workers.....	1 043	531	744	464	750	548	889	785	532	710
Government workers.....	175	87	143	102	59	89	214	63	115	72
Self-employed workers.....	1 010	1 013	1 094	847	1 001	669	1 052	707	916	794
Unpaid family workers.....	160	159	187	83	136	190	91	106	126	160
Male, employed in agriculture	1 049	1 034	1 058	940	1 211	770	1 070	746	1 054	799
Wage and salary workers.....	194	117	134	88	235	87	184	140	125	89
Self-employed workers.....	785	855	882	812	873	598	860	582	856	660
Unpaid family workers.....	70	62	42	40	103	85	26	24	73	50
Female, employed in agriculture	274	186	272	75	113	153	203	143	93	186
Wage and salary workers.....	53	6	16	15	16	39	46	36	27	—
Self-employed workers.....	143	90	126	18	80	23	92	25	19	89
Unpaid family workers.....	78	90	130	42	17	91	65	82	47	97
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	1 651	1 373	1 506	1 252	1 337	1 184	1 517	1 179	1 308	1 258
Less than \$5,000.....	202	145	181	95	109	127	228	85	165	164
\$5,000 to \$7,499.....	155	76	96	103	98	106	65	50	82	61
\$7,500 to \$9,999.....	56	104	127	116	115	103	115	63	76	147
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	250	255	264	166	295	216	194	177	233	207
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	186	181	231	191	173	196	249	189	158	196
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	294	165	196	144	235	133	186	186	175	132
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	227	195	200	222	125	163	209	247	201	197
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	181	144	108	134	117	82	163	111	123	80
\$50,000 or more.....	100	108	103	81	70	58	108	71	95	74
Median.....	\$19 082	\$17 642	\$17 614	\$19 030	\$16 275	\$15 714	\$18 057	\$20 540	\$18 193	\$16 202
Mean.....	\$20 834	\$23 833	\$20 084	\$22 238	\$20 282	\$18 461	\$21 040	\$22 785	\$21 634	\$19 303
Families	1 484	1 197	1 379	1 078	1 199	1 070	1 348	1 055	1 160	1 115
Median income.....	\$20 203	\$18 713	\$18 208	\$20 800	\$16 770	\$16 348	\$19 126	\$21 388	\$19 880	\$17 028
Mean income.....	\$21 674	\$25 191	\$20 950	\$23 916	\$20 669	\$19 291	\$22 225	\$23 810	\$22 985	\$20 231
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	224	191	148	180	166	117	225	131	156	155
Median income.....	\$7 600	\$11 346	\$7 077	\$9 467	\$10 250	\$9 194	\$9 654	\$10 944	\$8 714	\$8 219
Mean income.....	\$10 125	\$13 217	\$9 161	\$11 503	\$14 227	\$10 405	\$9 013	\$13 204	\$10 467	\$11 137
Per capita income	\$5 934	\$8 005	\$6 298	\$7 329	\$5 637	\$6 525	\$6 790	\$7 381	\$7 059	\$5 757
Households with farm self-employment income	1 229	1 019	1 188	939	1 107	897	1 129	846	1 055	1 002
Mean income.....	\$22 523	\$26 250	\$21 340	\$24 023	\$21 158	\$19 079	\$22 430	\$24 609	\$21 602	\$20 229
Mean farm self-employment income.....	\$9 361	\$18 456	\$9 659	\$16 358	\$12 033	\$10 555	\$11 235	\$13 890	\$13 204	\$9 752
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent.....	227	116	195	81	151	122	189	178	120	163
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	283	130	130	137	129	174	173	112	135	145
50.0 to 74.9 percent.....	213	159	196	126	226	117	187	111	179	170
75.0 percent or more.....	358	551	452	545	489	394	458	367	499	365
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	218	132	178	90	171	135	223	72	190	154
Percent below poverty level.....	14.7	11.0	12.9	8.3	14.3	12.6	16.5	6.8	16.4	13.8
Female householder, no husband present.....	6	3	4	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	58	31	37	22	19	—	47	27	22	26
Percent below poverty level.....	25.9	16.2	25.0	12.2	11.4	—	20.9	20.6	14.1	16.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	997	510	790	379	814	474	915	309	721	663
Percent below poverty level.....	17.1	12.6	16.5	10.0	16.7	14.2	19.4	8.5	18.1	15.9
Related children under 18 years.....	486	201	338	169	415	183	361	130	281	303
65 years and over.....	47	18	46	17	24	23	44	12	11	16

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State Counties	Clarke	Clay	Clayton	Clinton	Crawford	Dallas	Davis	Decatur	Delaware	Des Moines
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 776	2 408	4 344	4 253	3 688	2 988	2 339	1 456	3 912	2 327
Labor force	1 082	1 334	3 103	2 676	2 267	1 829	1 396	890	2 542	1 422
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.9	55.4	71.4	62.9	61.5	61.2	59.7	61.1	65.0	61.1
Unemployed	1 043	1 306	3 071	2 611	2 195	1 797	1 335	859	2 482	1 346
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	2.1	1.0	2.4	3.2	3.7	4.4	3.5	2.4	5.1
Female, 16 years and over	834	1 184	1 988	2 081	1 723	1 476	1 088	700	1 846	1 144
Labor force	335	427	1 032	823	618	639	437	274	758	449
Percent of female, 16 years and over	40.2	36.1	51.9	39.5	35.9	43.3	40.2	39.1	41.1	39.2
Unemployed	323	416	1 015	776	597	627	415	261	753	420
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	2.6	1.6	5.7	3.4	1.9	5.0	4.7	6.5	6.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 043	1 306	3 071	2 611	2 195	1 797	1 335	859	2 482	1 346
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	93	126	161	188	122	221	78	73	86	135
Professional specialty occupations	41	82	101	98	63	135	53	33	42	69
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	150	150	295	330	197	283	147	144	253	229
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	78	100	153	222	122	151	123	78	180	142
Service occupations	62	59	135	188	147	137	90	42	131	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	608	796	2 126	1 390	1 320	828	625	482	1 603	554
Farm operators and managers	523	613	1 644	1 108	1 105	662	456	392	1 315	477
Farm occupations, except managerial	85	183	480	282	215	166	156	85	288	77
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	2	—	—	—	13	5	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	70	102	119	204	138	141	31	135	141
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	85	105	252	396	205	190	254	87	274	213
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	28	38	67	57	68	46	43	14	44	30
Employed females 16 years and over	323	416	1 015	776	597	627	415	261	753	420
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	54	77	103	113	67	137	63	33	43	89
Professional specialty occupations	34	97	84	82	54	119	48	33	35	69
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	112	126	220	244	169	227	123	108	211	174
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	63	94	130	143	101	133	115	56	167	126
Service occupations	48	49	98	147	137	113	75	42	116	58
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	78	83	499	179	168	106	124	45	291	28
Farm operators and managers	30	55	273	94	94	41	49	11	174	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	48	28	226	85	74	65	66	34	117	15
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	9	—	32	15	9	—	16	10
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	31	61	86	93	24	29	30	23	76	61
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4	22	28	12	5	16	—	—	7	5
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 043	1 306	3 071	2 611	2 195	1 797	1 335	859	2 482	1 346
Private wage and salary workers	333	565	970	1 174	759	883	515	314	835	676
Government workers	106	65	190	162	114	156	184	121	118	161
Self-employed workers	519	620	1 639	1 121	1 181	690	519	381	1 332	476
Unpaid family workers	85	56	272	154	141	68	115	43	197	33
Male, employed in agriculture	535	713	1 627	1 224	1 162	737	504	432	1 318	537
Wage and salary workers	57	152	246	192	108	126	53	60	129	63
Self-employed workers	467	533	1 317	963	981	593	402	363	1 117	453
Unpaid family workers	11	28	64	69	73	18	49	9	72	21
Female, employed in agriculture	78	83	524	198	185	110	125	52	297	44
Wage and salary workers	7	7	54	19	25	19	5	7	37	21
Self-employed workers	23	48	268	94	92	41	54	11	168	18
Unpaid family workers	48	28	202	85	68	50	66	34	92	5
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	806	1 153	1 804	1 804	1 433	1 400	988	719	1 512	1 030
Less than \$5,000	96	120	285	172	221	148	180	116	205	80
\$5,000 to \$7,499	100	57	71	108	114	63	114	49	94	45
\$7,500 to \$9,999	76	65	193	158	88	69	101	88	112	50
\$10,000 to \$14,999	189	215	280	248	320	258	149	125	213	198
\$15,000 to \$19,999	143	109	320	278	232	191	148	116	151	124
\$20,000 to \$24,999	96	137	187	237	252	230	56	72	209	194
\$25,000 to \$34,999	22	207	213	308	249	291	131	89	294	199
\$35,000 to \$49,999	46	108	139	179	67	108	53	50	133	105
\$50,000 or more	18	135	116	116	90	72	56	14	101	55
Median	\$12 444	\$20 305	\$16 267	\$18 901	\$16 250	\$19 289	\$13 188	\$14 056	\$19 466	\$20 841
Mean	\$15 798	\$24 537	\$20 221	\$21 626	\$18 627	\$21 615	\$17 727	\$16 041	\$21 600	\$23 644
Families	749	1 070	1 648	1 582	1 419	1 167	873	623	1 381	872
Median income	\$12 568	\$21 628	\$16 903	\$19 685	\$16 732	\$21 006	\$14 841	\$15 054	\$20 353	\$21 881
Mean income	\$15 819	\$26 279	\$20 823	\$22 550	\$19 716	\$23 410	\$18 992	\$16 370	\$22 286	\$25 510
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	78	159	215	258	241	277	121	101	172	174
Median income	\$7 333	\$10 607	\$7 094	\$9 357	\$12 926	\$8 289	\$8 042	\$7 921	\$9 333	\$10 174
Mean income	\$11 497	\$11 000	\$10 115	\$12 770	\$11 544	\$10 621	\$7 734	\$13 242	\$10 885	\$12 065
Per capita income	\$5 424	\$9 091	\$5 980	\$6 591	\$5 834	\$7 661	\$5 581	\$5 903	\$5 447	\$8 597
Households with farm self-employment income	625	826	1 525	1 347	1 252	960	767	482	1 239	799
Mean income	\$15 850	\$28 051	\$20 745	\$22 843	\$19 649	\$23 703	\$19 064	\$15 003	\$22 474	\$25 614
Mean farm self-employment income	\$8 246	\$17 202	\$12 127	\$10 800	\$11 614	\$8 857	\$5 731	\$6 260	\$12 532	\$10 737
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	110	128	199	231	162	230	192	75	170	241
25.0 to 49.9 percent	93	134	242	212	146	175	134	113	154	119
50.0 to 74.9 percent	80	143	306	263	175	152	107	48	199	136
75.0 percent or more	250	397	617	456	642	275	183	160	583	200
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	179	107	260	178	231	89	197	126	245	46
Percent below poverty level	15.9	10.6	15.8	11.3	16.3	7.6	22.6	20.2	17.7	5.3
Female householder, no husband present	9	13	—	8	19	13	—	—	20	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	32	66	56	51	75	44	16	27	21
Percent below poverty level	17.9	20.1	30.7	21.7	21.2	27.1	36.4	15.8	15.7	12.7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	432	401	1 133	748	956	383	912	492	1 079	209
Percent below poverty level	18.4	13.0	18.6	12.7	18.2	9.7	28.7	25.4	17.9	7.3
Related children under 18 years	181	147	503	272	352	135	392	206	579	87
65 years and over	29	21	23	40	33	40	44	50	24	21

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Dickinson	Dubuque	Emmet	Fayette	Floyd	Franklin	Fremont	Greene	Grundy	Guthrie
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	1 537	4 755	1 781	4 628	2 857	3 066	1 909	2 321	2 942	2 710
Labor force	916	3 246	1 048	2 967	1 779	1 771	1 031	1 366	1 684	1 583
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.6	68.3	58.8	64.1	62.3	57.8	54.0	58.9	57.2	58.4
Employed	892	3 142	1 004	2 880	1 711	1 716	1 007	1 342	1 620	1 518
Unemployed	24	99	44	84	68	55	24	24	64	65
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	3.1	4.2	2.8	3.8	3.1	2.3	1.8	3.8	4.1
Female, 16 years and over	726	2 166	869	2 127	1 370	1 523	942	1 140	1 397	1 339
Labor force	236	1 027	316	891	525	555	306	449	459	537
Percent of female, 16 years and over	32.5	47.4	36.4	41.9	38.3	36.4	32.5	39.4	32.9	40.1
Employed	219	982	284	873	493	533	282	441	401	513
Unemployed	17	45	32	18	32	22	24	8	58	24
Percent of civilian labor force	7.2	4.4	10.1	2.0	6.1	4.0	7.8	1.8	12.6	4.5
Employed persons 16 years and over	892	3 142	1 004	2 880	1 711	1 716	1 007	1 342	1 620	1 518
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	66	174	106	168	117	131	76	159	181	121
Professional specialty occupations	37	142	79	129	91	78	47	75	122	92
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	62	316	95	326	179	216	103	191	153	166
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	35	221	58	173	100	120	62	140	67	105
Service occupations	51	278	56	173	99	129	46	87	63	155
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	622	1 666	593	1 782	933	1 065	608	778	928	875
Farm operators and managers	494	1 234	496	1 424	788	848	498	649	786	732
Farm occupations, except managerial	120	430	97	351	140	217	102	129	142	134
Related agricultural occupations	8	2	—	7	5	—	8	—	—	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	24	263	40	168	151	58	61	49	123	98
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	67	445	114	263	232	117	113	78	172	103
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	30	105	22	74	30	12	47	23	27	50
Employed females 16 years and over	219	982	284	873	493	533	282	441	401	513
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	24	104	70	85	68	91	64	76	105	98
Professional specialty occupations	24	100	50	78	61	64	47	53	92	76
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	45	272	77	246	129	147	90	165	101	153
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	31	205	58	163	73	115	54	114	49	105
Service occupations	42	205	45	150	87	123	40	73	59	139
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	83	274	70	292	172	135	61	102	111	107
Farm operators and managers	47	143	29	172	103	46	32	42	80	84
Farm occupations, except managerial	28	131	41	113	69	89	21	60	31	23
Related agricultural occupations	8	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	24	—	20	15	5	—	—	11	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	25	103	22	80	22	32	27	25	14	16
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	17	13	11	11	6	6	21	3	—	6
Employed persons 16 years and over	892	3 142	1 004	2 880	1 711	1 716	1 007	1 342	1 620	1 518
Private wage and salary workers	288	1 496	370	1 076	637	617	475	506	588	547
Government workers	25	144	88	139	156	112	58	117	113	150
Self-employed workers	499	1 202	475	1 478	838	874	450	639	851	764
Unpaid family workers	80	300	71	187	80	113	24	80	68	57
Male, employed in agriculture	539	1 403	523	1 490	756	943	564	678	831	762
Wage and salary workers	55	205	66	226	96	134	157	92	112	84
Self-employed workers	435	1 018	430	1 196	649	773	388	571	678	639
Unpaid family workers	49	180	27	68	11	36	19	15	41	39
Female, employed in agriculture	83	291	88	293	178	135	73	115	111	115
Wage and salary workers	10	42	21	21	6	23	45	25	9	13
Self-employed workers	45	148	29	167	103	46	23	42	80	84
Unpaid family workers	28	101	38	105	69	66	5	48	22	18
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	649	1 682	777	1 950	1 278	1 402	927	1 129	1 235	1 194
Less than \$5,000	45	191	82	165	109	167	147	166	66	187
\$5,000 to \$7,499	45	106	20	128	57	88	71	133	50	95
\$7,500 to \$9,999	25	121	78	129	111	119	66	74	66	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	102	186	107	338	213	227	206	216	181	196
\$15,000 to \$19,999	117	195	92	363	246	223	213	135	204	192
\$20,000 to \$24,999	90	250	142	255	181	223	107	142	166	139
\$25,000 to \$34,999	114	348	142	293	215	192	103	155	226	147
\$35,000 to \$49,999	84	146	49	135	69	97	69	55	138	109
\$50,000 or more	27	139	65	144	77	66	45	53	198	26
Median	\$19 597	\$21 207	\$20 212	\$17 784	\$17 979	\$17 653	\$14 182	\$14 550	\$21 052	\$15 292
Mean	\$22 051	\$23 323	\$22 739	\$21 730	\$21 064	\$19 254	\$17 071	\$18 302	\$26 206	\$18 058
Families	580	1 579	694	1 753	1 159	1 198	774	946	1 099	1 037
Median income	\$20 339	\$21 990	\$20 704	\$18 898	\$18 425	\$18 922	\$16 292	\$16 311	\$21 250	\$15 804
Mean income	\$22 205	\$23 997	\$23 457	\$22 888	\$21 704	\$20 243	\$18 255	\$19 522	\$26 810	\$18 348
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	73	125	89	237	136	224	195	191	157	169
Median income	\$16 047	\$8 580	\$9 269	\$8 688	\$11 385	\$8 955	\$6 397	\$10 269	\$11 593	\$11 318
Mean income	\$19 618	\$10 598	\$15 764	\$9 450	\$13 031	\$12 249	\$8 629	\$11 507	\$18 547	\$15 005
Per capita income	\$7 276	\$5 310	\$7 367	\$6 338	\$6 918	\$6 872	\$6 395	\$6 756	\$8 547	\$6 077
Households with farm self-employment income	524	1 293	529	1 513	983	1 025	575	818	907	908
Mean income	\$22 303	\$23 721	\$26 466	\$22 438	\$22 094	\$20 988	\$17 867	\$18 870	\$28 426	\$19 090
Mean farm self-employment income	\$14 455	\$10 656	\$14 950	\$12 193	\$10 082	\$11 931	\$9 822	\$10 091	\$17 053	\$10 188
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	30	207	66	258	168	146	75	56	103	145
25.0 to 49.9 percent	104	206	84	206	183	198	133	151	185	126
50.0 to 74.9 percent	94	170	65	262	165	175	123	146	184	163
75.0 percent or more	247	498	263	626	342	415	160	321	383	346
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	63	242	65	184	111	167	168	158	54	190
Percent below poverty level	10.9	15.3	9.4	10.5	9.6	13.9	21.7	16.7	4.9	18.3
Female householder, no husband present	—	13	—	—	—	7	20	16	5	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	11	32	23	44	33	41	31	15	19	31
Percent below poverty level	15.1	25.6	25.8	18.6	24.3	18.3	15.9	7.9	12.1	18.3
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	220	1 202	329	849	417	679	608	525	222	783
Percent below poverty level	10.9	16.6	13.7	12.9	10.8	17.3	24.9	17.2	5.8	21.9
Related children under 18 years	75	601	147	390	141	289	268	171	72	346
65 years and over	12	47	14	48	21	34	15	42	23	55

Table 191. **Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Hamilton	Hancock	Hardin	Harrison	Henry	Howard	Humboldt	Iowa	Jackson
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 607	3 067	2 838	2 865	2 397	2 506	2 214	2 087	3 296
Labor force	1 544	1 839	1 636	1 533	1 522	1 506	1 269	1 282	2 226
Percent of persons 16 years and over	59.2	60.0	57.6	53.5	63.5	60.1	57.3	61.4	65.6
Employed	1 512	1 764	1 576	1 499	1 486	1 422	1 242	1 269	2 124
Unemployed	32	75	60	34	36	84	27	13	102
Percent of civilian labor force	2.1	4.1	3.7	2.2	2.4	5.6	2.1	1.0	4.6
Female, 16 years and over	1 294	1 385	1 377	1 340	1 177	1 188	1 028	985	1 546
Labor force	472	499	440	407	517	444	354	344	739
Percent of female, 16 years and over	36.5	36.0	32.0	30.4	43.9	37.4	34.4	34.9	46.8
Employed	457	472	411	396	510	426	343	331	688
Unemployed	15	27	29	11	7	18	11	13	51
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	5.4	6.6	2.7	1.4	4.1	3.1	3.8	6.9
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 512	1 764	1 576	1 499	1 486	1 422	1 242	1 269	2 107
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	150	122	170	124	115	80	106	124	169
Professional specialty occupations	125	66	123	84	31	49	48	79	93
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	191	175	150	170	199	73	161	102	270
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	113	114	102	101	129	41	117	66	130
Service occupations	75	161	102	51	129	60	69	57	129
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	930	1 099	943	956	699	959	764	858	1 001
Farm operators and managers	821	931	804	781	553	801	609	716	819
Farm occupations, except managerial	104	162	133	168	141	158	155	142	182
Related agricultural occupations	—	6	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57	96	64	54	133	88	53	69	105
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	109	111	147	144	211	162	89	59	292
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	29	45	33	51	22	17	32	2	59
Employed females 16 years and over	457	472	411	396	510	426	343	331	765
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	114	45	131	105	65	40	65	98	105
Professional specialty occupations	104	34	121	82	29	31	42	72	77
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	135	133	96	94	144	49	128	76	187
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	111	94	73	70	109	30	98	46	112
Service occupations	75	113	90	46	98	60	59	45	233
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	90	145	76	108	116	218	84	106	140
Farm operators and managers	50	82	39	37	50	142	16	49	93
Farm occupations, except managerial	40	63	36	71	61	76	68	57	47
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	4	19
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	37	31	18	43	87	59	7	2	76
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	7	—	15	—	6	—	2	21
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 512	1 764	1 576	1 499	1 486	1 422	1 242	1 269	2 107
Private wage and salary workers	462	687	557	508	706	416	447	353	954
Government workers	130	53	113	101	91	52	79	78	153
Self-employed workers	857	937	830	799	582	829	600	742	870
Unpaid family workers	63	87	76	91	107	125	116	96	130
Male, employed in agriculture	835	948	862	853	588	757	680	752	879
Wage and salary workers	68	75	88	118	74	61	69	50	127
Self-employed workers	746	824	735	708	480	653	568	662	727
Unpaid family workers	21	49	39	27	34	43	43	40	62
Female, employed in agriculture	101	151	76	108	116	225	105	111	164
Wage and salary workers	9	38	—	7	5	9	14	5	20
Self-employed workers	50	75	39	37	50	142	23	54	93
Unpaid family workers	42	38	37	64	61	74	68	52	112
INCOME IN 1979									
Households	1 221	1 315	1 304	1 276	1 079	1 058	1 038	935	1 409
Less than \$5,000	98	135	199	228	143	149	94	124	118
\$5,000 to \$7,499	47	81	80	71	56	72	61	75	38
\$7,500 to \$9,999	87	104	96	64	45	112	63	77	116
\$10,000 to \$14,999	180	213	184	227	183	156	183	200	191
\$15,000 to \$19,999	219	179	226	221	212	150	125	93	238
\$20,000 to \$24,999	159	214	161	134	118	150	129	140	260
\$25,000 to \$34,999	192	193	152	167	130	131	135	111	235
\$35,000 to \$49,999	131	121	167	109	139	89	170	52	139
\$50,000 or more	108	75	39	55	53	49	78	63	74
Median	\$19 367	\$17 966	\$16 816	\$15 976	\$17 197	\$16 136	\$19 593	\$14 713	\$20 054
Mean	\$23 386	\$20 793	\$19 426	\$18 764	\$21 491	\$18 996	\$23 778	\$19 543	\$21 016
Families	1 021	1 173	1 139	1 078	945	941	889	865	1 265
Median income	\$20 797	\$19 577	\$17 772	\$16 587	\$18 646	\$17 163	\$20 687	\$15 389	\$20 792
Mean income	\$24 943	\$21 736	\$20 248	\$18 833	\$23 273	\$20 156	\$25 625	\$20 060	\$21 827
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	216	161	173	215	149	129	173	76	158
Median income	\$12 971	\$12 086	\$11 577	\$10 750	\$10 053	\$8 300	\$10 333	\$9 900	\$8 950
Mean income	\$14 389	\$11 274	\$13 120	\$16 893	\$8 124	\$8 766	\$11 005	\$12 048	\$12 686
Per capita income	\$8 330	\$6 661	\$6 701	\$6 435	\$7 488	\$5 560	\$8 485	\$6 270	\$6 540
Households with farm self-employment income	970	1 057	950	991	782	843	785	756	1 053
Mean income	\$24 859	\$22 810	\$20 402	\$19 594	\$22 787	\$20 207	\$25 392	\$20 691	\$21 787
Mean farm self-employment income	\$15 517	\$13 600	\$11 519	\$10 710	\$9 359	\$11 745	\$16 430	\$12 684	\$10 342
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:									
Less than 25.0 percent	67	80	149	154	171	92	120	87	169
25.0 to 49.9 percent	169	156	116	122	113	95	138	101	166
50.0 to 74.9 percent	172	205	164	169	95	93	93	147	217
75.0 percent or more	447	481	397	381	256	393	389	389	338
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL									
Families	86	122	201	197	77	167	78	167	119
Percent below poverty level	8.4	10.4	17.6	18.3	8.1	17.7	8.8	19.3	9.4
Female householder, no husband present	—	13	2	11	—	—	—	9	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	14	29	24	56	47	31	51	—	14
Percent below poverty level	6.5	18.0	13.9	26.0	31.5	24.0	29.5	—	8.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	325	479	782	769	326	817	330	598	471
Percent below poverty level	9.4	11.8	20.8	20.8	10.5	22.8	11.4	20.6	10.4
Related children under 18 years	131	172	336	267	100	401	121	224	216
65 years and over	20	16	78	82	30	30	—	3	30

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Jasper	Jefferson	Johnson	Jones	Keokuk	Kossuth	Lee	Linn	Louisa	Lucas
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	4 196	2 029	3 987	3 548	2 799	4 846	2 986	4 671	1 890	1 520
Labor force	2 637	1 347	2 664	2 135	1 646	2 650	1 939	3 031	1 103	1 005
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.8	66.4	66.8	60.2	58.8	54.7	64.9	64.9	58.4	66.1
Employed	2 524	1 316	2 641	2 097	1 586	2 519	1 869	2 934	1 093	938
Unemployed	113	31	23	38	60	131	70	97	10	67
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	2.3	0.9	1.8	3.6	4.9	3.6	3.2	0.9	6.7
Female, 16 years and over	2 029	949	1 923	1 691	1 363	2 272	1 413	2 186	929	716
Labor force	883	424	935	587	500	667	654	992	319	336
Percent of female, 16 years and over	43.5	44.7	48.6	34.7	36.7	30.2	46.3	45.4	34.3	46.9
Employed	848	417	929	585	483	628	616	951	319	307
Unemployed	35	7	6	2	17	59	38	41	—	29
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	3.4	8.6	5.8	4.1	—	8.6
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 524	1 316	2 641	2 097	1 586	2 519	1 869	2 934	1 093	938
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	222	107	305	186	131	111	141	409	77	52
Professional specialty occupations	136	88	198	140	59	55	102	209	49	27
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	373	182	468	173	166	245	301	474	155	146
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	248	131	262	96	96	147	152	249	115	59
Service occupations	173	85	355	145	135	98	148	283	83	103
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 323	663	1 072	1 259	937	1 769	815	1 135	499	513
Farm operators and managers	1 036	575	900	1 010	796	1 515	641	859	420	475
Farm occupations, except managerial	281	82	169	242	135	248	168	272	79	38
Related agricultural occupations	6	3	7	—	6	6	4	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	154	74	191	158	50	90	141	242	81	52
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	279	205	250	176	167	206	323	391	198	72
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	56	34	56	27	35	60	45	67	47	22
Employed females 16 years and over	848	417	929	585	483	628	616	951	319	307
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	131	76	189	133	75	62	88	152	40	35
Professional specialty occupations	114	70	143	111	42	39	82	111	40	27
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	291	157	326	102	126	214	243	294	96	128
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	197	111	225	66	91	142	137	193	82	57
Service occupations	129	67	248	126	115	92	100	196	66	84
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	214	56	124	141	121	198	84	174	51	34
Farm operators and managers	94	22	53	83	84	116	54	95	27	28
Farm occupations, except managerial	114	34	71	58	37	82	30	79	24	6
Related agricultural occupations	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	18	15	3	35	6	—	11	30	—	9
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	65	46	39	48	40	62	90	105	66	17
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	—	12	5	18	13	17	5	9	—
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 524	1 316	2 641	2 097	1 586	2 519	1 869	2 934	1 093	938
Private wage and salary workers	1 116	529	1 154	789	588	726	964	1 523	466	313
Government workers	184	126	425	97	103	120	147	239	120	91
Self-employed workers	1 040	630	944	1 059	811	1 534	690	983	460	514
Unpaid family workers	184	31	118	152	84	139	68	189	47	20
Male, employed in agriculture	1 126	618	960	1 129	833	1 578	732	990	454	479
Wage and salary workers	148	76	117	178	117	182	117	135	66	40
Self-employed workers	892	536	793	870	679	1 357	576	746	372	435
Unpaid family workers	86	6	50	81	37	39	39	109	16	4
Female, employed in agriculture	233	74	136	153	125	206	90	186	59	34
Wage and salary workers	58	31	38	17	19	5	13	34	6	6
Self-employed workers	87	18	47	71	76	124	54	89	27	28
Unpaid family workers	88	25	51	65	30	77	23	63	26	—
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	1 811	908	1 675	1 479	1 255	2 049	1 205	2 018	865	718
Less than \$5,000	214	132	138	149	162	256	114	190	88	177
\$5,000 to \$7,499	118	82	77	166	46	147	67	102	48	63
\$7,500 to \$9,999	155	73	120	152	117	59	94	108	74	73
\$10,000 to \$14,999	302	149	293	256	303	368	139	310	136	143
\$15,000 to \$19,999	328	111	200	219	199	307	188	233	155	76
\$20,000 to \$24,999	200	97	245	183	98	346	143	260	112	85
\$25,000 to \$34,999	278	142	307	178	157	295	223	376	107	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	107	89	158	98	93	137	157	299	98	15
\$50,000 or more	109	33	137	78	80	134	80	140	47	35
Median	\$16 525	\$15 882	\$20 164	\$15 503	\$14 991	\$17 481	\$20 016	\$20 971	\$16 966	\$11 337
Mean	\$20 195	\$18 903	\$23 916	\$18 567	\$19 712	\$20 293	\$24 302	\$24 302	\$21 511	\$13 886
Families	1 617	798	1 478	1 339	1 074	1 800	1 102	1 705	721	638
Median income	\$16 598	\$16 814	\$21 198	\$16 546	\$16 308	\$18 207	\$21 031	\$23 125	\$19 139	\$12 035
Mean income	\$20 653	\$19 925	\$24 971	\$19 304	\$21 224	\$20 958	\$26 260	\$26 533	\$23 586	\$14 602
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	222	118	237	173	181	274	131	362	161	80
Median income	\$13 267	\$10 400	\$9 750	\$9 278	\$7 109	\$11 872	\$5 045	\$9 800	\$9 100	\$7 583
Mean income	\$14 345	\$10 708	\$13 407	\$9 330	\$10 742	\$14 157	\$7 745	\$10 503	\$9 955	\$8 177
Per capita income	\$6 530	\$6 330	\$7 451	\$5 453	\$6 596	\$6 248	\$7 521	\$7 749	\$7 978	\$5 031
Households with farm self-employment income	1 344	702	1 225	1 162	872	1 580	888	1 406	614	521
Median income	\$21 280	\$20 243	\$25 193	\$18 837	\$20 763	\$22 133	\$24 817	\$26 122	\$22 780	\$13 519
Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 175	\$8 995	\$9 175	\$9 585	\$13 102	\$14 361	\$8 609	\$9 006	\$12 059	\$3 968
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	286	149	323	157	125	118	273	453	70	81
25.0 to 49.9 percent	189	78	197	205	135	197	143	235	71	96
50.0 to 74.9 percent	236	118	187	152	153	254	133	117	117	79
75.0 percent or more	435	238	335	449	389	914	247	369	280	134
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	223	140	143	186	100	275	106	155	54	161
Percent below poverty level	13.8	17.5	9.7	13.9	9.3	15.3	9.6	9.1	7.5	25.2
Female householder, no husband present	13	14	13	19	6	3	—	26	—	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	8	28	31	21	68	53	53	81	29	27
Percent below poverty level	3.6	23.7	13.1	12.1	37.6	19.3	40.5	22.4	18.0	33.8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	853	528	517	827	496	1 142	533	676	203	542
Percent below poverty level	15.3	19.4	9.7	16.5	13.2	17.1	13.5	10.6	8.7	27.2
Related children under 18 years	355	175	189	345	200	494	243	230	61	181
65 years and over	68	35	22	26	41	72	26	67	29	49

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Counties	Lyon	Madison	Mahaska	Marion	Marshall	Mills	Mitchell	Monona	Monroe	Montgomery
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 254	2 920	3 179	2 773	3 193	1 851	2 810	2 462	1 830	1 965
Labor force	2 083	1 897	1 903	1 744	2 012	1 076	1 655	1 263	1 146	1 145
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.0	65.0	59.9	62.9	63.0	58.1	58.9	52.1	62.6	58.3
Employed	2 042	1 841	1 873	1 691	1 970	1 058	1 595	1 283	1 112	1 127
Unemployed	41	56	30	47	42	18	60	34	18	18
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.7	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.8
Female, 16 years and over	1 552	1 366	1 501	1 312	1 529	935	1 367	1 163	861	924
Labor force	420	423	544	594	643	330	524	317	382	325
Percent of female, 16 years and over	39.9	45.6	37.6	45.3	42.1	35.3	38.3	27.3	44.4	35.2
Employed	598	595	547	563	618	312	511	317	372	312
Unemployed	22	28	17	25	25	18	13	10	10	13
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	4.5	3.0	4.3	3.9	5.5	2.5	2.6	4.0	4.0
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 042	1 841	1 873	1 691	1 970	1 058	1 595	1 283	1 112	1 127
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	133	179	149	182	191	87	130	65	85	103
Professional specialty occupations	99	87	64	102	107	57	87	45	43	50
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	128	348	207	257	295	137	121	136	160	134
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	70	219	119	164	193	80	62	69	85	65
Service occupations	174	132	87	96	116	102	199	65	78	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 354	791	1 061	775	1 043	561	943	883	513	654
Farm operators and managers	1 039	657	886	594	858	421	678	729	457	546
Farm occupations, except managerial	315	130	173	167	185	140	265	154	49	108
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	72	199	75	109	127	52	79	58	75	60
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	181	192	294	272	198	119	123	76	201	98
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	50	59	37	34	56	21	25	28	26	16
Employed females 16 years and over	598	595	547	563	618	312	511	317	372	312
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	75	92	87	103	91	57	95	45	33	32
Professional specialty occupations	65	53	29	94	71	45	80	28	22	32
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	112	212	178	183	244	100	81	112	133	113
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	70	155	119	152	169	75	50	69	75	65
Service occupations	160	126	79	72	92	70	178	57	53	73
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	187	104	126	111	115	47	129	85	40	41
Farm operators and managers	88	73	77	37	63	12	23	33	40	13
Farm occupations, except managerial	99	33	49	68	52	35	104	52	28	28
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	12	41	4	25	23	—	7	9	29	7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	52	18	73	69	53	38	21	9	84	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	6	5	5	13	12	8	9	15	9
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 042	1 841	1 873	1 691	1 970	1 058	1 595	1 283	1 112	1 127
Private wage and salary workers	655	957	680	729	879	370	663	323	462	462
Government workers	107	127	149	194	132	133	86	61	112	73
Self-employed workers	1 048	665	937	661	869	445	716	779	467	542
Unpaid family workers	232	92	107	107	90	110	130	120	20	50
Male, employed in agriculture	1 169	693	941	670	965	525	819	804	481	619
Wage and salary workers	156	124	84	83	180	48	150	56	39	123
Self-employed workers	885	533	797	552	729	396	632	683	422	491
Unpaid family workers	128	36	60	35	56	81	37	65	20	5
Female, employed in agriculture	181	126	138	111	160	53	129	104	52	41
Wage and salary workers	12	22	23	6	55	—	13	19	12	13
Self-employed workers	79	73	71	37	71	24	23	38	40	6
Unpaid family workers	91	31	44	68	34	29	93	47	—	22
INCOME IN 1979										
Households	1 320	1 282	1 412	1 231	1 441	900	1 168	1 145	787	921
Less than \$5,000	168	199	196	145	159	88	174	172	104	68
\$5,000 to \$7,499	142	93	114	132	84	40	86	121	106	42
\$7,500 to \$9,999	104	119	77	86	71	44	71	70	104	78
\$10,000 to \$14,999	233	167	285	210	262	184	178	239	163	184
\$15,000 to \$19,999	183	200	218	226	218	137	151	193	104	168
\$20,000 to \$24,999	142	191	181	174	213	149	121	114	62	142
\$25,000 to \$34,999	133	174	167	132	219	144	150	111	87	126
\$35,000 to \$49,999	129	103	85	101	141	56	170	75	47	93
\$50,000 or more	86	36	89	25	74	38	67	50	10	18
Median	\$15 307	\$16 346	\$15 794	\$15 837	\$17 703	\$18 102	\$17 841	\$14 330	\$12 933	\$17 325
Mean	\$19 966	\$17 926	\$18 959	\$17 754	\$21 282	\$19 967	\$21 301	\$17 639	\$15 393	\$19 647
Families	1 224	1 138	1 262	1 079	1 268	725	1 058	989	692	840
Median income	\$15 967	\$17 372	\$16 799	\$16 544	\$18 715	\$19 538	\$18 554	\$15 038	\$13 837	\$18 425
Mean income	\$20 635	\$18 839	\$19 639	\$18 257	\$21 599	\$21 227	\$22 355	\$18 106	\$16 326	\$20 516
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	102	167	166	152	206	188	114	172	95	110
Median income	\$10 583	\$6 439	\$6 679	\$11 143	\$11 667	\$9 957	\$5 875	\$8 875	\$6 607	\$7 786
Mean income	\$10 756	\$9 258	\$11 990	\$14 183	\$15 480	\$13 753	\$10 777	\$13 241	\$8 594	\$7 793
Per capita income	\$5 629	\$5 914	\$6 305	\$5 975	\$7 633	\$7 232	\$6 113	\$6 251	\$4 796	\$6 925
Households with farm self-employment income	1 032	909	1 064	967	978	650	873	853	632	742
Mean income	\$21 629	\$18 722	\$19 337	\$18 232	\$21 148	\$22 651	\$23 514	\$18 092	\$15 584	\$20 152
Mean farm self-employment income	\$14 042	\$6 447	\$9 368	\$7 324	\$9 247	\$13 195	\$13 573	\$11 913	\$2 807	\$10 744
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	97	182	173	255	162	97	156	73	184	157
25.0 to 49.9 percent	185	117	198	192	207	100	148	130	131	115
50.0 to 74.9 percent	142	167	146	125	184	139	121	158	45	121
75.0 percent or more	519	227	399	274	289	252	366	402	151	273
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families	204	153	184	148	156	75	162	178	127	71
Percent below poverty level	16.7	13.4	14.6	13.7	12.3	10.3	15.3	18.0	18.4	8.5
Female householder, no husband present	5	—	—	—	5	—	6	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15	43	36	17	32	23	22	26	18	26
Percent below poverty level	14.7	25.7	21.7	11.2	15.5	12.2	19.3	15.1	18.9	23.6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	905	559	646	498	501	262	642	655	589	288
Percent below poverty level	18.9	14.3	15.2	13.5	12.6	10.6	15.8	20.3	23.2	11.2
Related children under 18 years	412	176	244	182	140	85	249	253	290	107
65 years and over	24	49	24	51	62	49	41	28	7	10

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Muscatine	O'Brien	Osceola	Page	Palo Alto	Plymouth	Pocahontas	Polk	Pottawattamie	Poweshiek
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	2 732	3 111	1 996	2 697	2 337	4 803	2 757	2 590	4 439	2 936
Employed	1 785	1 794	1 243	1 640	1 240	2 751	1 443	1 568	2 668	1 792
Unemployed	65.3	57.7	62.3	60.8	53.1	57.3	52.3	60.5	60.1	61.0
Percent of civilian labor force	1 749	1 743	1 200	1 617	1 212	2 705	1 395	1 514	2 558	1 728
Unemployed	36	51	43	23	28	46	48	54	103	64
Percent of civilian labor force	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.4	2.3	1.7	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.6
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 324	1 498	952	1 296	1 135	2 178	1 301	1 267	2 126	1 400
Employed	646	395	349	511	361	623	381	556	755	520
Unemployed	48.8	26.4	36.7	39.4	31.8	28.6	29.3	43.9	35.5	37.1
Percent of civilian labor force	624	382	320	505	342	596	358	529	719	496
Unemployed	22	13	29	6	19	27	23	27	36	24
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	3.3	8.3	1.2	5.3	4.3	6.0	4.9	4.8	4.6
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 749	1 743	1 200	1 617	1 212	2 705	1 395	1 514	2 558	1 728
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	173	100	29	190	122	128	144	266	195	136
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	85	63	21	142	74	80	106	109	131	80
Service occupations	340	113	153	290	133	324	126	360	390	277
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	228	64	107	195	74	210	89	270	229	195
Farm operators and managers	97	91	73	68	62	132	96	122	123	107
Farm occupations, except managerial	843	1 229	807	879	774	1 800	863	430	1 508	978
Related agricultural occupations	619	995	670	749	683	1 477	764	366	1 228	848
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	217	227	137	130	86	309	99	58	280	130
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	115	81	25	105	23	120	70	132	111	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	181	129	113	85	98	201	96	204	231	159
Employed females 16 years and over	624	382	320	505	342	596	358	529	719	496
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	65	66	13	132	70	78	69	92	114	86
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	48	59	13	120	57	66	62	65	92	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	269	93	131	205	111	263	94	283	258	224
Service occupations	196	50	95	167	69	182	82	244	168	167
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	97	79	69	55	49	80	91	57	117	88
Farm operators and managers	142	97	60	100	83	129	82	48	189	79
Farm occupations, except managerial	67	46	20	57	38	58	49	26	105	44
Related agricultural occupations	68	51	40	43	45	63	33	22	84	35
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	13	4	5	8	9	8	15	12	10	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	38	43	42	13	21	37	7	37	31	19
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	17	—	—	7	—	—	12	—	5
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	1 749	1 743	1 200	1 617	1 212	2 705	1 395	1 514	2 558	1 728
Government workers	881	560	438	578	360	926	470	822	970	644
Self-employed workers	163	82	40	146	96	122	105	212	143	109
Unpaid family workers	588	1 006	637	798	682	1 477	758	430	1 238	910
Male, employed in agriculture	117	95	85	95	74	180	62	50	207	65
Wage and salary workers	723	1 135	747	784	692	1 690	792	398	1 357	906
Self-employed workers	187	211	100	67	72	181	90	40	192	98
Unpaid family workers	497	886	607	671	594	1 374	666	336	1 080	772
Female, employed in agriculture	39	38	40	46	26	135	36	22	85	36
Wage and salary workers	148	97	79	108	88	129	104	61	211	79
Self-employed workers	11	22	19	8	15	22	43	20	26	6
Unpaid family workers	67	39	20	57	38	64	42	19	99	44
Income in 1979	70	36	40	43	35	43	19	22	86	29
Households										
Less than \$5,000	1 170	1 361	866	1 240	1 029	1 970	1 204	1 182	1 911	1 332
\$5,000 to \$7,499	114	173	85	185	130	234	142	87	197	206
\$7,500 to \$9,999	69	66	60	102	49	128	83	85	111	88
\$10,000 to \$14,999	71	72	47	98	58	147	59	46	92	126
\$15,000 to \$19,999	204	246	120	240	167	270	249	145	303	212
\$20,000 to \$24,999	209	131	110	232	143	331	118	164	350	248
\$25,000 to \$34,999	94	190	108	84	149	293	183	158	214	132
\$35,000 to \$49,999	186	191	172	176	167	227	179	221	282	200
\$50,000 or more	143	181	118	81	118	186	110	203	229	93
Median	80	111	46	42	48	154	81	73	133	27
Mean	\$17 644	\$19 625	\$20 491	\$14 916	\$17 423	\$17 685	\$16 983	\$21 739	\$18 065	\$15 509
Families	\$22 462	\$23 245	\$22 874	\$17 418	\$20 231	\$22 731	\$21 694	\$24 177	\$21 795	\$17 140
Families										
Median income	1 033	1 225	772	1 051	888	1 763	1 051	1 008	1 719	1 180
Mean income	\$18 979	\$20 524	\$21 339	\$16 030	\$17 346	\$18 762	\$18 424	\$23 826	\$19 594	\$15 827
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	\$23 836	\$23 921	\$23 854	\$18 330	\$20 320	\$23 968	\$22 843	\$26 151	\$22 938	\$17 726
Median income	172	157	94	202	146	246	158	216	198	176
Mean income	\$9 368	\$10 200	\$11 500	\$8 250	\$15 157	\$9 300	\$12 000	\$8 500	\$11 000	\$10 111
Per capita income	\$9 686	\$14 867	\$14 831	\$11 551	\$18 993	\$10 337	\$13 459	\$10 138	\$11 195	\$10 830
Households with farm self-employment income	\$7 610	\$7 358	\$7 146	\$6 434	\$6 354	\$6 574	\$7 096	\$8 729	\$7 144	\$5 805
Mean income	786	1 044	656	928	825	1 607	957	717	1 417	982
Mean farm self-employment income	\$23 695	\$25 666	\$23 191	\$18 804	\$21 046	\$24 717	\$22 210	\$26 998	\$23 739	\$18 042
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:	\$9 339	\$19 118	\$16 735	\$8 480	\$14 595	\$14 963	\$14 122	\$9 614	\$13 831	\$9 962
Less than 25.0 percent	185	67	46	186	79	223	90	222	194	152
25.0 to 49.9 percent	137	124	96	123	99	190	128	141	188	190
50.0 to 74.9 percent	126	181	157	155	167	277	126	120	245	118
75.0 percent or more	242	600	291	322	429	764	514	154	628	394
Income in 1979 below poverty level										
Families	105	163	91	175	110	277	160	74	193	211
Percent below poverty level	10.2	13.3	11.8	16.7	12.4	15.7	15.2	7.3	11.2	17.9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26	45	—	41	20	27	16	41	32	39
Percent below poverty level	15.1	28.7	—	20.3	13.7	11.0	10.1	19.0	16.2	22.2
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	366	554	342	592	469	1 164	661	263	744	827
Percent below poverty level	10.6	12.9	12.5	17.5	14.4	17.1	17.9	8.1	12.7	20.9
Related children under 18 years	113	175	146	167	218	459	271	69	295	311
65 years and over	32	19	14	65	12	35	32	53	49	6

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

**The State
Counties****LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS**

	Ringgold	Sac	Scott	Shelby	Sioux	Story	Tama	Taylor	Union	Van Buren
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 745	2 764	2 660	3 348	4 598	2 944	3 906	1 943	1 845	2 192
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.8	60.2	64.2	57.0	62.5	62.6	59.8	66.2	61.8	63.4
Employed	1 034	1 622	1 665	1 881	2 822	1 799	2 270	1 274	1 117	1 367
Unemployed	44	43	44	28	51	43	65	12	23	22
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	2.6	2.6	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.8	0.9	2.0	1.6
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	853	1 298	1 255	1 574	2 218	1 454	1 824	967	880	1 002
Percent of female, 16 years and over	41.9	34.7	44.7	32.0	34.2	45.3	37.0	45.6	43.3	40.1
Employed	327	433	550	487	727	422	643	441	370	391
Unemployed	30	18	11	16	32	36	31	—	11	11
Percent of civilian labor force	8.4	4.0	2.0	3.2	4.2	5.5	4.6	—	2.9	2.7
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	120	89	154	131	144	220	130	107	161	88
Professional specialty occupations	81	48	98	97	71	142	61	50	78	64
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	95	128	252	223	253	334	298	220	145	193
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	78	114	144	138	215	171	157	121	102	115
Service occupations	73	114	144	138	215	171	157	121	102	115
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	634	1 094	770	1 138	1 886	815	1 319	641	537	708
Farm operators and managers	544	890	661	985	1 460	651	1 045	509	460	525
Farm occupations, except managerial	90	204	103	150	422	161	273	127	77	183
Related agricultural occupations	—	—	6	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44	81	138	117	109	154	143	60	76	49
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	66	111	207	134	215	158	223	125	154	242
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	13	6	26	42	48	13	23	31	65
Employed females 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	327	433	550	487	727	422	643	441	370	391
Professional specialty occupations	82	57	101	90	79	100	61	64	92	71
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	56	42	77	79	67	73	53	43	39	59
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	83	110	164	168	196	228	220	156	100	128
Service occupations	73	104	110	82	119	152	161	141	61	95
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	70	112	104	114	197	91	111	108	37	58
Farm operators and managers	74	106	130	98	166	145	179	67	96	101
Farm occupations, except managerial	39	65	73	58	76	49	71	39	70	35
Related agricultural occupations	35	41	51	40	90	96	108	28	26	66
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	6	15	19	11	—	21	19	5	6	2
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12	33	32	6	89	37	53	41	39	31
Unpaid family workers	3	—	—	—	6	15	10	—	—	—
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Private wage and salary workers	1 034	1 622	1 665	1 881	2 822	1 799	2 270	1 274	1 117	1 367
Government workers	258	550	783	624	955	791	807	514	391	506
Self-employed workers	153	70	144	125	137	301	144	123	191	128
Unpaid family workers	586	915	675	1 046	1 499	618	1 109	555	482	573
Male, employed in agriculture	565	995	655	1 040	1 738	684	1 150	572	448	607
Wage and salary workers	57	173	98	100	262	166	122	92	47	39
Self-employed workers	500	798	546	903	1 330	502	933	449	386	471
Unpaid family workers	8	24	11	37	146	16	95	31	15	97
Female, employed in agriculture	76	126	135	120	182	152	207	91	96	107
Wage and salary workers	8	13	7	22	26	59	31	16	—	27
Self-employed workers	39	72	81	58	76	31	82	39	70	28
Unpaid family workers	29	41	47	40	80	62	94	36	26	52
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	798	1 223	1 121	1 395	1 878	1 296	1 665	908	809	943
\$5,000 to \$7,499	193	164	98	180	236	111	176	144	124	178
\$7,500 to \$9,999	115	38	13	119	86	45	85	88	55	103
\$10,000 to \$14,999	96	83	75	59	132	105	94	73	57	110
\$15,000 to \$19,999	120	286	96	297	327	222	304	194	176	159
\$20,000 to \$24,999	104	212	209	241	301	191	285	128	127	143
\$25,000 to \$34,999	54	157	186	167	272	206	240	108	130	101
\$35,000 to \$49,999	60	140	255	157	236	236	272	100	78	69
\$50,000 or more	35	97	85	101	174	153	140	52	51	69
Median	21	46	104	74	114	27	69	21	11	11
Mean	\$9 870	\$15 785	\$21 609	\$15 681	\$16 946	\$19 133	\$17 696	\$14 063	\$14 826	\$12 141
	\$13 928	\$18 652	\$25 184	\$18 718	\$20 431	\$25 520	\$21 078	\$15 799	\$18 015	\$14 289
Families										
Median income	676	1 082	1 000	1 265	1 749	1 128	1 495	781	742	824
Mean income	\$9 660	\$16 400	\$22 756	\$16 288	\$17 567	\$20 349	\$18 615	\$14 385	\$15 200	\$12 324
	\$14 502	\$19 485	\$26 412	\$19 491	\$21 321	\$27 103	\$21 768	\$16 135	\$18 665	\$14 950
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	122	144	144	138	142	183	133	82	82	142
Mean income	\$12 148	\$10 400	\$12 408	\$10 875	\$8 600	\$11 821	\$9 700	\$8 063	\$6 933	\$6 933
	\$10 746	\$10 599	\$12 649	\$10 537	\$7 596	\$13 945	\$13 944	\$13 112	\$9 132	\$8 050
Per capita income										
	\$4 932	\$3 967	\$7 861	\$5 473	\$5 650	\$8 635	\$6 854	\$5 545	\$5 982	\$4 441
Households with farm self-employment income										
Median income	613	906	751	1 065	1 546	827	1 209	729	603	680
Mean income	\$13 780	\$19 355	\$27 770	\$19 653	\$22 045	\$30 316	\$22 125	\$16 002	\$18 903	\$14 440
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 370	\$12 321	\$10 898	\$12 504	\$14 405	\$17 447	\$10 602	\$6 399	\$9 515	\$4 781
Percent of household income from farm self-employment										
Less than 25.0 percent	85	55	176	80	109	140	185	136	129	109
25.0 to 49.9 percent	114	109	117	140	190	117	168	109	45	74
50.0 to 74.9 percent	100	184	111	212	309	130	176	115	119	100
75.0 percent or more	209	475	236	498	768	302	511	224	196	191
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	205	155	97	223	267	111	173	136	138	177
Female householder, no husband present	30.3	14.3	9.7	17.6	15.3	9.8	11.6	17.4	18.6	21.5
	—	8	3	—	5	—	—	—	18	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	22	31	23	29	47	20	33	15	16	41
	18.0	18.9	16.0	21.0	33.1	11.0	18.0	11.3	19.5	28.9
Persons for whom poverty status is determined										
Percent below poverty level	771	658	334	1 034	1 220	419	648	518	321	866
Related children under 18 years	33.6	17.3	9.4	21.6	17.9	10.9	12.5	19.8	21.1	28.5
65 years and over	288	284	122	484	636	163	168	200	213	386
	71	61	39	28	13	31	84	10	25	44

Table 191. Economic Characteristics for the Rural Farm Portion of Counties: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Counties

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS

	Wapello	Warren	Washington	Wayne	Webster	Winnebago	Winneskie	Woodbury	Worth	Wright
Persons 16 years and over										
Labor force	2 462	3 514	3 173	1 830	3 431	2 058	4 503	3 478	2 034	2 611
Employed	1 438	2 268	2 001	1 095	1 988	1 177	3 039	1 961	1 193	1 469
Unemployed	1 024	1 246	1 172	735	1 443	881	1 464	1 517	840	1 142
Percent of civilian labor force	58.4	64.5	63.1	59.8	57.9	57.2	67.5	56.4	58.7	56.3
Female, 16 years and over										
Labor force	1 158	1 686	1 477	892	1 580	997	2 063	1 684	961	1 266
Employed	447	761	630	359	583	371	974	533	368	409
Unemployed	711	925	847	533	997	626	1 089	1 151	593	857
Percent of civilian labor force	38.6	45.1	42.7	40.2	36.9	37.2	47.2	31.7	38.3	32.3
Employed persons 16 years and over										
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	1 406	2 198	1 959	1 077	1 948	1 096	2 903	1 849	1 149	1 438
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	191	309	125	94	157	78	167	169	91	118
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	129	153	57	68	111	54	138	118	59	79
Service occupations	204	439	291	181	271	115	274	208	140	124
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	137	286	186	119	123	51	173	96	102	87
Form operators and managers	146	153	175	64	128	134	219	123	63	80
Form occupations, except managerial	529	778	1 089	596	1 008	628	1 834	1 037	584	916
Related agricultural occupations	428	653	886	541	788	566	1 474	888	494	746
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	101	117	196	55	220	62	351	149	90	170
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	—	8	7	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	91	245	103	62	181	51	184	100	123	77
Employed females 16 years and over	447	737	607	349	571	314	928	482	342	389
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	88	141	69	65	108	53	88	77	59	62
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	83	83	57	60	92	37	75	61	46	60
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	133	356	219	149	161	89	209	148	105	97
Service occupations	96	247	172	103	82	51	151	85	89	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	93	115	148	56	115	116	177	103	59	80
Form operators and managers	93	66	125	55	155	36	378	96	63	121
Form occupations, except managerial	64	53	74	23	70	12	199	63	24	46
Related agricultural occupations	29	13	44	32	85	24	177	33	39	75
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	4	15	5	6	11	—	6	6	6	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	36	44	41	18	21	20	76	52	50	21
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 406	2 198	1 959	1 077	1 948	1 096	2 903	1 849	1 149	1 438
Private wage and salary workers	775	1 154	790	336	854	444	1 035	676	521	461
Government workers	149	229	195	134	155	45	165	96	82	74
Self-employed workers	435	762	904	560	847	563	1 474	994	488	788
Unpaid family workers	47	53	70	47	92	44	229	83	58	115
Male, employed in agriculture										
Wage and salary workers	436	727	978	553	858	592	1 469	957	521	801
Self-employed workers	81	96	209	41	132	46	209	98	34	84
Unpaid family workers	341	599	743	497	700	526	1 203	819	464	677
Female, employed in agriculture	93	94	137	78	160	43	389	96	63	121
Wage and salary workers	—	18	19	11	29	7	43	—	23	—
Self-employed workers	64	63	74	35	70	12	185	63	11	46
Unpaid family workers	29	13	44	32	61	24	161	33	29	75
INCOME IN 1979										
Households										
Less than \$5,000	1 038	1 542	1 374	897	1 532	925	1 886	1 621	949	1 198
\$5,000 to \$7,499	100	171	204	161	107	101	282	243	46	121
\$7,500 to \$9,999	60	144	96	83	64	60	190	137	65	82
\$10,000 to \$14,999	84	53	126	76	90	62	204	115	78	41
\$15,000 to \$19,999	175	157	226	205	235	201	293	273	169	155
\$20,000 to \$24,999	176	245	223	139	234	176	212	259	133	148
\$25,000 to \$34,999	112	251	140	103	238	88	228	190	143	156
\$35,000 to \$49,999	191	285	171	53	243	140	236	221	156	229
\$50,000 or more	64	172	116	62	181	91	144	91	116	139
Median	76	64	72	15	45	35	97	92	43	107
Mean	\$17 654	\$20 023	\$15 781	\$12 247	\$20 570	\$15 891	\$14 488	\$15 830	\$19 335	\$20 879
Mean	\$21 330	\$21 973	\$19 091	\$14 869	\$24 597	\$19 426	\$18 644	\$18 326	\$22 431	\$24 423
Families										
Median income	936	1 387	1 211	775	1 271	801	1 667	1 407	776	1 022
Mean income	\$18 359	\$20 946	\$16 560	\$13 949	\$22 193	\$16 968	\$15 550	\$17 207	\$21 349	\$22 661
Mean income	\$21 853	\$23 212	\$19 939	\$16 292	\$26 896	\$20 787	\$19 534	\$19 580	\$24 250	\$26 289
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over										
Median income	124	164	181	122	276	131	246	236	227	201
Mean income	\$9 818	\$6 625	\$8 700	\$4 800	\$11 569	\$7 500	\$5 889	\$7 759	\$9 656	\$8 481
Mean income	\$13 601	\$10 319	\$11 551	\$5 834	\$12 647	\$10 066	\$10 565	\$9 169	\$11 050	\$11 923
Per capita income										
Households with farm self-employment income	\$7 039	\$7 225	\$5 873	\$5 755	\$8 712	\$6 769	\$5 462	\$6 191	\$8 065	\$8 760
Mean income	683	1 141	972	706	1 088	713	1 536	1 113	620	910
Mean farm self-employment income	\$22 781	\$23 526	\$20 480	\$15 286	\$25 968	\$20 363	\$19 241	\$20 722	\$24 821	\$28 031
Mean farm self-employment income	\$6 222	\$5 842	\$9 629	\$6 444	\$15 397	\$12 294	\$9 744	\$11 954	\$13 173	\$19 268
Percent of household income from farm self-employment:										
Less than 25.0 percent	186	378	157	86	152	84	220	154	136	67
25.0 to 49.9 percent	105	141	139	141	221	112	222	166	98	119
50.0 to 74.9 percent	79	171	171	125	180	132	240	193	140	167
75.0 percent or more	150	167	340	231	460	306	599	474	225	492
INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL										
Families										
Percent below poverty level	113	152	200	130	85	73	303	209	40	112
Female householder, no husband present	12.1	11.0	16.5	16.8	6.7	9.1	18.2	14.9	5.2	11.0
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	5	5	7	—	8	—	6	14	6	9
Percent below poverty level	30	49	44	43	33	15	39	44	38	44
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	24.2	29.9	24.3	35.2	12.0	11.5	15.9	18.6	16.7	21.9
Percent below poverty level	463	596	833	465	351	275	1 407	684	202	425
Related children under 18 years	14.7	12.8	18.6	20.2	8.2	10.3	21.8	14.3	7.7	12.9
65 years and over	160	205	386	142	128	112	670	228	81	125
65 years and over	17	40	69	34	27	22	30	86	4	18

Table 192. Social Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B.]

Reservations	American Indian													
	Total persons	Number	Percent of total persons	Age				Persons 5 years and over— Percent who speak a language other than English at home	Civilian persons 16 to 19 years old— Percent not enrolled in school, not high school graduates	Persons 25 years old and over		Families— Percent with own children under 6 years	Persons under 18— Percent living with two parents	Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years
				Under 5 years	18 years and over	65 years and over	Median			Percent high school graduates	Percent completed 4 or more years of college			
Omaha Reservation, Iowa-Nebr.	5 495	1 329	24.2	172	718	86	19.9	30.5	26.7	48.9	4.4	30.2	46.2	4 618
Iowa (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Monona County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nebraska (pt.)	5 495	1 329	24.2	172	718	86	19.9	30.5	26.7	48.9	4.4	30.2	46.2	4 618
Burt County (pt.)	16	13	81.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuming County (pt.)	568	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurston County (pt.)	4 911	1 316	26.8	170	710	86	19.9	30.1	26.7	48.4	4.5	30.4	46.5	4 618
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa	454	454	100.0	74	256	24	20.4	81.3	9.3	48.8	9.3	44.3	55.1	7 400
Tama County (pt.)	454	454	100.0	74	256	24	20.4	81.3	9.3	48.8	9.3	44.3	55.1	7 400

Table 193. **Economic Characteristics for American Indian Persons on Reservations: 1980**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

Reservations

Reservations

	Percent in labor force					Civilian labor force—Percent unemployed	Families		Median income in 1979 (dollars)			Per capita income in 1979 (dollars)	Income in 1979 below poverty level			
	Male, 16 years and over	Female, 16 years and over		Non-workers per 100 workers	Total		Percent with no workers in 1979	Households	Families		Persons for whom poverty status is determined		Families			
		Total	With own children under 6 years						Total	Female householder, no husband present	Total		Percent	Total	Female householder, no husband present	
Omaha Reservation, Iowa-Nebr.	57.6	50.7	55.3	210	15.9	258	14.0	10 875	10 500	7 989	2 682	479	36.9	93	53	
Iowa (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Monona County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nebraska (pt.)	57.6	50.7	55.3	210	15.9	258	14.0	10 875	10 500	7 989	2 682	479	36.9	93	53	
Burt County (pt.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuming County (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thurston County (pt.)	57.4	50.2	55.3	212	14.9	257	14.0	10 917	10 550	7 989	2 694	466	36.2	92	53	
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa	67.1	46.8	57.5	184	16.9	79	7.6	14 196	14 196	14 000	3 133	91	20.2	18	—	
Tama County (pt.)	67.1	46.8	57.5	184	16.9	79	7.6	14 196	14 196	14 000	3 133	91	20.2	18	—	

Table C-1. Percent of Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban					Rural					
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500	Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Total persons (number)	2 913 808	1 707 913	931 739	674 950	256 789	349 422	426 732	1 205 895	235 453	391 070	1 168 713	1 745 095
Persons with two or more sample characteristics reported (number)	2 905 838	1 702 451	928 643	672 678	255 965	348 648	425 360	1 203 187	234 698	390 549	1 165 137	1 740 701
Percent of total	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.9	99.7	99.7
Persons with one or more allocations (number)	1 157 479	675 836	370 388	273 333	97 055	135 524	169 924	481 643	92 581	162 171	459 293	698 186
Percent of total	39.7	39.6	39.8	40.5	37.8	38.8	39.8	39.9	39.3	41.5	39.3	40.0
Total persons (number)	2 913 808	1 707 913	931 739	674 950	256 789	349 422	426 732	1 205 895	235 453	391 070	1 168 713	1 745 095
Relationship	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7
Sex	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Age	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.9
Race	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Origin	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.6
Place of birth	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.3	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.9
Persons in rural areas (number)	1 205 895	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 205 895	235 453	391 070	194 569	1 011 326
Farm residence	5.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.7	0.9	7.4	6.4	5.6
Persons in households (number)	2 817 419	1 627 620	898 670	649 249	249 421	328 137	400 813	1 189 799	227 888	391 070	1 131 614	1 685 805
Relationship	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7
Persons in group quarters (number)	96 389	80 293	33 069	25 701	7 368	21 285	25 939	16 096	7 565	—	37 099	59 290
Type of group quarters	11.0	9.8	13.1	13.3	12.4	5.5	9.1	16.7	21.8	—	12.4	10.1
Foreign born persons (number)	47 659	36 445	21 522	16 803	4 719	8 251	6 672	11 214	3 067	2 308	23 731	23 928
Citizenship	5.7	5.7	6.4	6.4	6.6	3.8	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.5	6.2	5.2
Year of immigration	8.6	8.4	9.0	8.9	9.5	7.2	7.7	9.3	8.2	7.9	8.9	8.3
Persons 5 years and over (number)	2 692 363	1 581 965	860 962	623 529	237 433	325 019	395 984	1 170 398	218 019	362 854	1 078 396	1 613 967
Language spoken at home	7.6	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.2	7.6	7.8	7.3	7.7	6.8	7.8	7.4
Persons who speak a language other than English at home (number)	91 993	59 907	34 190	26 782	7 408	12 141	13 576	32 086	6 938	10 234	39 601	52 392
Language	24.9	22.6	22.3	20.8	27.4	20.7	24.9	25.1	24.2	25.8	23.3	23.6
Ability to speak English	12.0	11.6	11.4	10.7	14.1	11.0	12.5	12.8	12.9	13.1	12.0	12.1
Residence in 1975	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.8	3.4	5.5	4.8
Persons 21 years and over (number)	1 914 688	1 132 417	612 393	448 056	164 337	232 282	287 742	782 271	161 933	248 906	758 087	1 156 601
Armed Forces status in 1975	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	3.7	3.3
College attendance in 1975	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.0
Work status in 1975	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.6	3.5	2.9
Women 15 years and over (number)	1 173 221	713 333	383 761	281 274	102 487	146 716	182 856	459 888	99 708	141 288	471 327	701 894
Children ever born	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.9	3.7
Women 15 to 44 years (number)	649 065	405 629	232 471	166 375	66 096	82 163	90 995	243 436	45 166	74 731	287 843	361 222
Children ever born	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.6	2.9	4.0	3.6	3.4
Ever-married persons 15 to 54 years (number)	1 076 247	626 296	352 891	247 652	105 239	126 074	147 331	449 951	80 253	144 646	449 180	627 067
Times married	3.0	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.4	2.7
Date of first marriage	6.6	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.6	6.7	5.8	6.0	5.3	5.4	7.2	6.1
Persons 15 to 54 years whose first marriage ended in widowhood or divorce (number)	224 832	153 512	93 108	67 100	26 008	30 327	30 077	71 320	14 908	12 838	110 039	174 793
Whether widowed or divorced after first marriage	5.0	4.9	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.7	3.7	5.0	4.4	5.9	5.3	4.6
Persons 3 years old and over (number)	2 776 196	1 629 424	887 311	642 452	244 859	334 312	407 801	1 146 772	224 733	373 582	1 112 463	1 663 733
School enrollment	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.6
Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school (number)	777 643	472 009	264 708	187 966	76 742	100 942	106 359	305 634	53 171	105 227	334 142	443 501
Year of school	3.5	3.6	3.9	4.3	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.8	3.3
Persons 3 to 34 years old (number)	1 525 899	920 793	522 478	375 559	146 919	188 210	210 105	605 106	108 766	190 416	655 621	870 278
School enrollment	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.8
Persons 25 years old and over (number)	1 700 102	988 519	529 871	386 781	143 090	200 947	257 701	711 583	148 606	228 219	660 619	1 039 483
Highest year of school attended	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.2	0.8	1.8	1.7
Finished highest year	6.8	7.3	7.2	7.5	6.5	7.4	7.3	6.1	7.4	4.9	7.0	6.6
Persons 15 years and over (number)	2 249 529	1 336 515	722 444	526 833	195 611	276 934	337 137	913 014	184 149	297 260	896 483	1 353 046
Marital status	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4
Income in 1979	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.3	8.3	8.5	8.9	10.0	9.3	11.2	9.1	9.6
Persons with income in 1979 allocated (number)	208 330	118 230	65 173	48 943	16 230	23 421	29 636	90 100	17 076	32 288	80 858	127 472
Percent of income allocated:												
None	17.2	15.8	15.1	14.9	15.6	17.0	16.7	19.0	18.0	21.0	15.4	18.4
0.1 to 9.9 percent	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.0	2.7
10.0 to 24.9 percent	2.2	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.8	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2
25.0 to 49.9 percent	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.3
50.0 to 99.9 percent	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	6.9	7.5	8.3	7.2	7.9	7.4	7.1	7.6
100 percent	67.1	67.8	69.1	69.1	69.0	66.6	65.8	66.2	65.2	64.6	69.3	65.7
Persons 16 years and over (number)	2 197 126	1 308 894	706 853	516 036	190 817	271 586	330 455	888 232	180 216	287 698	875 907	1 321 219
Labor force status	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.8
Work status in 1979	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.4
Unemployment in 1979	13.7	12.9	12.7	13.0	12.1	12.7	13.5	14.9	13.3	17.0	12.7	14.4
Veteran status	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.5
Male	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.5	2.2
Female	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.5	3.0	2.8
Persons 16 years and over, at work (number)	1 274 036	772 729	434 244	310 924	123 320	154 294	184 191	501 307	96 152	169 090	540 308	733 728
Hours worked	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.4	4.9	4.3	4.5	5.4	4.3	6.3	5.2	5.0
Workers 16 years and over (number)	1 275 576	773 961	435 185	311 603	123 582	154 438	184 338	501 615	96 217	169 126	541 460	734 116
Means of transportation to work	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.8	2.5	4.0	2.8	5.7	3.3	3.5
Carpooling arrangements	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	2.9	6.7	3.4	3.5
Private vehicle occupancy	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.2	4.8	3.5	8.6	4.6	4.6
Travel time to work	8.5	6.9	6.8	7.0	6.2	7.2	7.1	11.2	7.3	21.1	7.2	9.5

Table C-1. **Percent of Allocation: 1980—Con.**

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's**

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's	The State	Urban						Rural		Rural farm	Inside SMSA's	Outside SMSA's
		Total	Inside urbanized areas			Outside urbanized areas		Total	Places of 1,000 to 2,500			
			Total	Central cities	Urban fringe	Places of 10,000 or more	Places of 2,500 to 10,000					
Employed persons 16 years and over (number).....	1 304 638	793 676	447 964	320 733	127 231	157 578	188 134	510 962	98 260	171 318	556 390	748 248
Industry.....	4.2	4.2	4.6	4.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.0
Occupation.....	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.6	4.3	4.4	4.1
Class of worker.....	4.3	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.5	4.2
Noninstitutional persons 16 to 64 years (number).....	1 796 809	1 076 475	605 490	435 765	169 725	221 913	249 072	720 334	130 604	248 991	753 028	1 043 781
Work disability status.....	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.7	2.3
Work prevention.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Public transportation disability status.....	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.4	7.0	5.6	6.3	6.5
Noninstitutional persons 65 years and over (number).....	355 123	201 652	91 038	72 268	18 770	42 775	67 839	153 471	42 763	38 707	110 587	244 536
Public transportation disability status.....	15.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	16.0	16.3	16.0	15.6	16.3	13.8	15.8	15.9
Persons 16 years and over, worked in 1979 (number).....	1 542 714	939 553	520 841	374 480	146 361	193 081	225 631	603 161	117 133	199 018	645 492	897 222
Weeks worked.....	7.7	6.7	6.7	6.9	6.2	6.3	7.0	9.2	7.8	12.0	6.8	8.3
Usual hours worked per week.....	8.1	6.9	6.9	7.1	6.4	6.6	7.2	10.0	8.1	13.6	7.0	8.9
Households (number).....	1 053 107	634 294	344 022	253 322	90 700	129 675	160 597	418 813	90 709	125 296	420 830	632 277
Income in 1979.....	14.2	13.1	13.6	14.0	12.7	12.5	12.3	15.9	12.7	20.4	13.8	14.5
Wage or salary income.....	9.5	8.6	9.2	9.4	8.7	8.1	7.7	10.8	7.6	15.2	9.4	9.5
Nonfarm self-employment income.....	7.0	6.7	7.2	7.3	6.8	6.1	6.3	7.5	6.2	8.7	7.2	6.9
Farm self-employment income.....	9.9	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.5	8.3	11.0	8.3	14.3	9.9	9.9
Interest, dividend, or net rental income.....	8.7	8.4	8.9	9.1	8.3	8.0	7.8	9.2	7.7	10.6	8.9	8.6
Social Security income.....	9.1	8.8	9.4	9.7	8.7	8.3	8.0	9.4	7.8	10.7	9.4	8.8
Public assistance income.....	9.8	9.5	10.0	10.3	9.1	9.1	8.9	10.1	8.9	11.2	10.0	9.7
All other income.....	9.6	9.3	9.7	10.1	8.8	8.9	8.8	10.0	8.7	11.1	9.7	9.5
Households with income in 1979 allocated (number).....	146 773	82 386	46 617	35 158	11 459	16 158	19 611	64 387	11 420	24 001	57 505	89 268
Percent of income allocated:												
None.....	14.8	13.9	13.3	13.3	13.1	14.3	14.9	16.0	16.0	17.2	13.6	15.6
0.1 to 9.9 percent.....	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.0	12.5	11.0	10.0	10.9	10.6	11.7	10.5	10.8
10.0 to 24.9 percent.....	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.5	10.6	10.0	9.5	9.6
25.0 to 49.9 percent.....	11.2	11.4	11.1	11.2	10.7	10.7	12.5	11.1	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.2
50.0 to 99.9 percent.....	16.7	16.7	16.4	16.3	16.8	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.6	18.2	16.2	17.1
100 percent.....	37.0	38.0	39.1	39.6	37.5	37.7	35.9	35.7	34.6	31.8	39.0	35.7
Families (number).....	773 311	440 686	239 587	172 003	67 584	89 324	111 775	332 625	64 095	110 580	302 383	470 928
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	14.5	13.0	13.6	14.0	12.6	12.3	12.1	16.5	13.0	21.0	13.9	14.9
Unrelated individuals 15 years and over (number).....	387 109	288 350	156 054	121 331	34 723	64 885	67 411	98 759	29 688	16 658	175 353	211 756
Income in 1979 (allocations in one or more parts).....	11.1	10.5	10.9	11.1	9.9	9.2	11.1	12.9	11.6	14.7	11.0	11.2

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
SEX					NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH				
Total persons	2 913 808	2 901 801	100.0	100.0	Total persons	2 913 808	2 821 865	100.0	100.0
Male	1 416 126	1 410 948	48.6	48.6	Native	2 866 149	2 777 941	98.4	98.4
Female	1 497 682	1 490 853	51.4	51.4	Born in State of residence	2 261 545	2 192 195	77.6	77.7
RACE					Born in different State	597 374	579 196	20.5	20.5
Total persons	2 913 808	2 873 824	100.0	100.0	Northeast	36 835	35 769	1.3	1.3
White	2 841 326	2 802 393	97.5	97.5	North Central	417 467	405 210	14.3	14.4
Black	42 228	41 790	1.4	1.5	South	76 629	73 730	2.6	2.6
American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut	6 342	6 259	0.2	0.2	West	66 443	64 487	2.3	2.3
Asian and Pacific Islander	13 847	13 554	0.5	0.5	Born abroad, at sea, etc.	7 230	6 550	0.2	0.2
Race, n.e.c.	10 065	9 828	0.3	0.3	Foreign born	47 659	43 924	1.6	1.6
ORIGIN					RESIDENCE IN 1975				
Total persons	2 913 808	2 866 844	100.0	100.0	Persons 5 years and over	2 693 277	2 556 327	100.0	100.0
Spanish origin	26 274	25 842	0.9	0.9	Same house	1 496 330	1 459 233	55.6	57.1
Mexican	18 851	18 559	0.6	0.6	Different house in United States	1 178 579	1 080 481	43.8	42.3
Puerto Rican	620	620	—	—	Same county	672 142	617 546	25.0	24.2
Cuban	389	382	—	—	Different county	506 437	462 935	18.8	18.1
Other Spanish	6 414	6 281	0.2	0.2	Same State	293 411	269 432	10.9	10.5
Not of Spanish origin	2 887 534	2 841 002	99.1	99.1	Different State	213 026	193 503	7.9	7.6
AGE					Northeast	12 726	10 829	0.5	0.4
Total persons	2 913 808	2 885 042	100.0	100.0	North Central	131 009	120 098	4.9	4.7
Under 5 years	221 445	219 827	7.6	7.6	South	31 090	28 282	1.2	1.1
5 to 9 years	210 471	208 480	7.2	7.2	West	38 201	34 294	1.4	1.3
10 to 14 years	232 363	230 735	8.0	8.0	Abroad	18 368	16 613	0.7	0.6
15 to 19 years	277 692	275 832	9.5	9.6	ACTIVITY IN 1975				
20 to 24 years	271 734	268 851	9.3	9.3	Persons 21 years and over	1 914 688	1 849 077	100.0	100.0
25 to 29 years	241 119	238 594	8.3	8.3	In Armed Forces in 1975	15 042	14 147	0.8	0.8
30 to 34 years	208 686	206 670	7.2	7.2	Not in Armed Forces in 1975	1 899 646	1 834 930	99.2	99.2
35 to 39 years	161 873	160 630	5.6	5.6	Persons 21 years and over	1 914 688	1 834 516	100.0	100.0
40 to 44 years	140 755	139 547	4.8	4.8	Attending college in 1975	100 128	95 865	5.2	5.2
45 to 49 years	135 078	133 721	4.6	4.6	Not attending college in 1975	1 814 560	1 738 651	94.8	94.8
50 to 54 years	146 215	144 705	5.0	5.0	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK				
55 to 59 years	144 553	143 075	5.0	5.0	Workers 16 years and over	1 275 576	1 232 515	100.0	100.0
60 to 64 years	134 341	132 797	4.6	4.6	Private vehicle	1 026 569	992 733	80.5	80.5
65 to 69 years	117 663	116 198	4.0	4.0	Drive alone	791 984	746 216	62.1	62.2
70 to 74 years	99 018	97 725	3.4	3.4	Carpool	234 585	226 517	18.4	18.4
75 to 79 years	74 027	72 817	2.5	2.5	Public transportation	24 491	23 624	1.9	1.9
80 to 84 years	52 908	51 998	1.8	1.8	Bus or streetcar	23 060	22 260	1.8	1.8
85 years and over	43 866	42 840	1.5	1.5	Subway or elevated train	38	38	—	—
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					Railroad	30	30	—	—
Total persons	2 913 808	2 890 563	100.0	100.0	Taxicab	1 363	1 296	0.1	0.1
In households	2 817 419	2 796 100	96.7	96.7	Bicycle	6 588	6 459	0.5	0.5
Family householder	773 311	772 649	26.5	26.7	Motorcycle	5 534	5 334	0.4	0.4
Nonfamily householder	279 796	279 165	9.6	9.7	Walked only	110 068	106 388	8.6	8.6
Spouse	682 578	675 636	23.4	23.4	Other means	8 679	8 374	0.7	0.7
Child	960 320	951 503	33.0	32.9	Worked at home	93 647	89 603	7.3	7.3
Other relatives	58 803	56 008	2.0	1.9	TRAVEL TIME TO WORK				
Nonrelatives	62 611	61 139	2.1	2.1	Workers 16 years and over who did not work at home	1 186 013	1 085 399	100.0	100.0
In group quarters	96 389	94 463	3.3	3.3	Less than 10 minutes	376 486	338 572	31.7	31.2
FARM RESIDENCE					10 to 19 minutes	454 180	419 574	38.3	38.7
Persons in rural areas	1 205 895	1 136 957	100.0	100.0	20 to 29 minutes	189 015	174 353	15.9	16.1
Farm	391 070	361 953	32.4	31.8	30 to 44 minutes	110 742	101 948	9.3	9.4
Nonfarm	814 825	775 004	67.6	68.2	45 or more minutes	55 590	50 952	4.7	4.7
FERTILITY					SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Women 15 to 44 years	649 065	626 141	100.0	100.0	Persons 3 years old and over enrolled in school	777 643	750 172	100.0	100.0
No children ever born	286 939	270 977	44.2	43.3	Nursery school	34 635	27 570	4.5	3.7
1 child	91 357	89 217	14.1	14.2	Kindergarten	39 994	38 302	5.1	5.1
2 children	130 357	128 205	20.1	20.5	Elementary (1 to 8 years)	361 793	350 796	46.5	46.8
3 children	78 212	77 107	12.0	12.3	High school (1 to 4 years)	203 347	197 768	26.1	26.4
4 children	36 096	35 425	5.6	5.7	College	137 874	135 736	17.7	18.1
5 children	14 776	14 425	2.3	2.3	YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED				
6 children	6 554	6 272	1.0	1.0	Persons 25 years old and over	1 700 102	1 580 772	100.0	100.0
7 or more children	4 774	4 513	0.7	0.7	Elementary:	19 105	17 540	1.1	1.1
NATIVITY AND CITIZENSHIP					5 to 7 years	63 964	56 903	3.8	3.6
Total persons	2 913 808	2 820 183	100.0	100.0	8 years	200 849	183 935	11.8	11.6
Native	2 866 149	2 777 658	98.4	98.5	High school:	200 038	181 439	11.8	11.5
Foreign born	47 659	42 525	1.6	1.5	4 years	729 369	688 568	42.9	43.6
Naturalized citizen	28 457	24 557	1.0	0.9	College:	249 722	229 587	14.7	14.5
Not a citizen	19 202	17 968	0.7	0.6	4 years	138 545	132 108	8.1	8.4
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					5 or more years	98 510	90 692	5.8	5.7
Persons 5 years and over	2 692 363	2 488 745	100.0	100.0	LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Speak only English at home	2 600 370	2 400 783	96.6	96.5	Persons 16 years and over	2 197 126	2 154 781	100.0	100.0
Speak a language other than English at home	91 993	87 962	3.4	3.5	Labor force	1 375 504	1 352 417	62.6	62.8
Speak English very well	62 312	43 442	2.3	1.7	Armed Forces	1 590	1 575	0.1	0.1
Speak English well	20 586	16 618	0.8	0.7	Civilian labor force	1 373 914	1 350 842	62.5	62.7
Speak English not well or not at all	9 095	7 737	0.3	0.3	Employed	1 304 638	1 283 077	59.4	59.5
					Unemployed	69 276	67 765	3.2	3.1
					Not in labor force	821 622	802 364	37.4	37.2

Table C-2. Characteristics Before and After Allocation: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State	Number		Percent distribution		The State	Number		Percent distribution	
	After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation		After allocation	Before allocation	After allocation	Before allocation
CLASS OF WORKER					INCOME IN 1979				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 304 638	1 248 286	100.0	100.0	Households	1 053 107	903 519	100.0	100.0
Private wage and salary workers	918 200	876 294	70.4	70.2	Less than \$5,000	130 287	110 599	12.4	12.2
Government workers	202 077	194 899	15.5	15.6	\$5,000 to \$7,499	86 387	74 407	8.2	8.2
Self-employed workers	165 985	159 988	12.7	12.8	\$7,500 to \$9,999	81 802	69 843	7.8	7.7
Unpaid family workers	18 376	17 105	1.4	1.4	\$10,000 to \$14,999	167 191	144 576	15.9	16.0
OCCUPATION					\$15,000 to \$19,999	160 254	137 951	15.2	15.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 304 638	1 249 716	100.0	100.0	\$20,000 to \$24,999	142 528	123 808	13.5	13.7
Managerial and professional specialty occupations	261 071	252 351	20.0	20.2	\$25,000 to \$34,999	166 717	144 608	15.8	16.0
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	115 535	111 484	8.9	8.9	\$35,000 to \$49,999	79 277	66 701	7.5	7.4
Professional specialty occupations	145 536	140 867	11.2	11.3	\$50,000 or more	38 664	31 026	3.7	3.4
Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations	348 932	334 520	26.7	26.8	Median	\$16 799	\$16 797	...	...
Technicians and related support occupations	31 149	29 917	2.4	2.4	Mean	\$19 500	\$19 354	...	...
Sales occupations	123 531	117 975	9.5	9.4	Families	773 311	661 103	...	...
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	194 252	186 628	14.9	14.9	Median income	\$20 052	\$20 130	...	...
Service occupations	179 787	171 020	13.8	13.7	Mean income	\$22 482	\$22 398	...	...
Private household occupations	6 305	5 839	0.5	0.5	Unrelated individuals 15 years and over	387 109	344 008	...	...
Protective service occupations	11 609	11 026	0.9	0.9	Median income	\$6 226	\$6 140	...	...
Service occupations, except protective and household	161 873	154 155	12.4	12.3	Mean income	\$8 476	\$8 347	...	...
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	125 763	120 466	9.6	9.6	Persons 15 years and over	2 249 529	2 038 844	100.0	100.0
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	154 227	147 623	11.8	11.8	Without income	303 752	280 259	13.5	13.7
Operators, fabricators, and laborers	234 858	223 736	18.0	17.9	With income	1 945 777	1 758 585	86.5	86.3
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	111 889	106 610	8.6	8.5	\$1 to \$1,999 or loss	311 306	280 170	13.8	13.7
Transportation and material moving occupations	63 647	60 736	4.9	4.9	\$2,000 to \$2,999	148 433	132 859	6.6	6.5
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	59 322	56 390	4.5	4.5	\$3,000 to \$4,999	245 530	219 719	10.9	10.8
INDUSTRY					\$5,000 to \$7,999	279 330	250 643	12.4	12.3
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 304 638	1 249 663	100.0	100.0	\$8,000 to \$9,999	152 352	137 345	6.8	6.7
Agriculture	130 520	125 206	10.0	10.0	\$10,000 to \$11,999	139 402	126 670	6.2	6.2
Forestry and fisheries	225	203	—	—	\$12,000 to \$14,999	174 536	160 484	7.8	7.9
Mining	2 552	2 410	0.2	0.2	\$15,000 to \$24,999	347 195	317 372	15.4	15.6
Construction	67 697	65 043	5.2	5.2	\$25,000 to \$49,999	123 154	111 591	5.5	5.5
Manufacturing	264 119	253 174	20.2	20.3	\$50,000 or more	24 539	21 732	1.1	1.1
Nonurable goods	97 629	93 303	7.5	7.5	Median	\$7 861	\$7 946	...	...
Durable goods	166 490	159 871	12.8	12.8	Mean	\$10 686	\$10 704	...	...
Transportation, communications, and other public utilities	83 572	79 981	6.4	6.4	Male, 15 years and over	1 076 308	975 067	100.0	100.0
Wholesale trade	66 840	64 020	5.1	5.1	Without income	55 925	50 210	5.2	5.1
Retail trade	215 938	205 636	16.6	16.5	With income	1 020 383	924 857	94.8	94.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	67 788	65 062	5.2	5.2	Median income	\$12 548	\$12 672	...	...
Services	356 307	341 901	27.3	27.4	Female, 15 years and over	1 173 221	1 063 777	100.0	100.0
Business services	20 431	19 480	1.6	1.6	Without income	247 827	230 049	21.1	21.6
Repair services	17 657	16 862	1.4	1.3	With income	925 394	833 728	78.9	78.4
Personal services	38 032	36 007	2.9	2.9	Median income	\$4 819	\$4 839	...	...
Entertainment and recreation services	8 925	8 429	0.7	0.7	INCOME TYPE IN 1979				
Professional and related services	271 262	261 123	20.8	20.9	Households	1 053 107	946 396	100.0	100.0
Public administration	49 080	47 027	3.8	3.8	Without earnings	175 021	169 521	16.6	17.9
LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979					With earnings	878 086	776 875	83.4	82.1
Persons 16 years and over	2 197 126	2 141 954	100.0	100.0	Mean earnings	\$19 408	\$19 372	...	...
Worked in 1979	1 542 714	1 507 483	70.2	70.4	Without wage or salary income	260 303	243 236	24.7	25.7
50 to 52 weeks	931 085	863 695	42.4	40.3	With wage or salary income	792 804	709 982	75.3	75.0
27 to 49 weeks	326 723	302 650	14.9	14.1	Mean wage or salary income	\$18 006	\$18 089	...	...
1 to 26 weeks	284 906	258 081	13.0	12.0	Without nonfarm self-employment income	935 010	876 137	88.8	92.6
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 165 888	1 076 459	53.1	50.3	With nonfarm self-employment income	118 097	102 707	11.2	10.9
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week	376 826	341 040	17.2	15.9	Mean nonfarm self-employment income	\$11 431	\$11 245	...	...
Did not work in 1979	654 412	634 471	29.8	29.6	Without farm self-employment income	909 734	826 050	86.4	87.3
Persons 16 years and over	2 197 126	1 895 369	100.0	100.0	With farm self-employment income	143 373	123 133	13.6	13.0
With unemployment in 1979	233 930	200 873	10.6	10.6	Mean farm self-employment income	\$9 880	\$9 673	...	...
Unemployed 1 to 4 weeks	83 848	73 059	3.8	3.9	Without interest, dividend, or net rental income	515 556	480 839	49.0	50.8
Unemployed 5 to 14 weeks	80 558	69 122	3.7	3.6	With interest, dividend, or net rental income	537 551	480 372	51.0	50.8
Unemployed 15 or more weeks	69 524	58 692	3.2	3.1	Mean interest, dividend, or net rental income	\$2 718	\$2 716	...	...
No unemployment in 1979	1 963 196	1 694 496	89.4	89.4	Without Social Security income	756 076	691 414	71.8	73.1
DISABILITY STATUS OF NONINSTITUTIONAL PERSONS					With Social Security income	297 031	266 140	28.2	28.1
Persons 16 to 64 years	1 796 809	1 751 826	100.0	100.0	Mean Social Security income	\$4 076	\$4 105	...	...
With a work disability	130 044	127 175	7.2	7.3	Without public assistance income	993 510	898 344	94.3	94.9
Prevented from working	53 254	52 177	3.0	3.0	With public assistance income	59 597	51 822	5.7	5.5
No work disability	1 666 765	1 624 651	92.8	92.7	Mean public assistance income	\$2 522	\$2 530	...	...
With a public transportation disability	18 827	16 994	1.0	1.0	Without all other income	839 359	762 803	79.7	80.6
No public transportation disability	1 777 982	1 664 366	99.0	95.0	With all other income	213 748	189 169	20.3	20.0
Persons 65 years and over	355 123	298 882	100.0	100.0	Mean all other income	\$3 143	\$3 108	...	...
With a public transportation disability	38 104	32 484	10.7	10.9	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL				
No public transportation disability	317 019	266 398	89.3	89.1	Families	58 265	46 847	100.0	100.0
VETERAN STATUS OF CIVILIANS					With Social Security income	10 783	8 343	18.5	17.8
Male, 16 years and over	1 048 039	1 023 793	100.0	100.0	With public assistance income	14 497	12 560	24.9	26.8
Veteran	347 147	340 068	33.1	33.2	Householder worked in 1979	37 357	29 599	64.1	63.2
Nonveteran	700 892	683 725	66.9	66.8	With related children under 18 years	41 050	33 210	70.5	70.9
Female, 16 years and over	1 147 497	1 114 516	100.0	100.0	Female householder, no husband present	18 186	15 652	31.2	33.4
Veteran	11 364	11 138	1.0	1.0	Householder 65 years and over	7 654	6 028	13.1	12.9
Nonveteran	1 136 133	1 103 378	99.0	99.0	Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	84 659	74 381	100.0	100.0
					With Social Security income	34 707	30 303	41.0	40.7
					With public assistance income	9 555	8 361	11.3	11.2
					Worked in 1979	38 299	33 904	45.2	45.6
					65 years and over	33 396	29 163	39.4	39.2
					Persons for whom poverty status is determined	286 173	260 375	100.0	100.0
					Related children under 18 years	93 997	75 916	32.8	29.2
					65 years and over	47 083	44 490	16.5	17.1

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 3 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979	
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975			Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Em-ployed—Occu-pation	Worked In 1979—Weeks worked		
The State	99.7	39.7	1.0	3.2	7.6	5.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	13.7	4.2	7.7	9.4	14.2
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE														
Urban	99.7	39.6	1.0	3.4	7.8	5.5	2.8	1.9	1.9	12.9	4.2	6.7	8.9	13.1
Inside urbanized areas	99.7	39.8	1.2	3.7	7.8	5.8	3.0	1.9	2.2	12.7	4.5	6.7	9.1	13.6
Central cities	99.7	40.5	1.2	3.8	7.7	6.0	3.2	2.0	2.3	13.0	4.8	6.9	9.3	14.0
Urban fringe	99.7	37.8	1.0	3.3	8.2	5.2	2.5	1.6	1.8	12.1	3.7	6.2	8.3	12.7
Outside urbanized areas	99.7	39.4	0.9	3.0	7.7	5.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	13.1	3.8	6.7	8.7	12.4
Places of 10,000 or more	99.8	38.8	1.0	2.9	7.6	5.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	12.7	3.8	6.3	8.5	12.5
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	99.7	39.8	0.8	3.0	7.8	5.0	2.6	1.9	1.6	13.5	3.8	7.0	8.9	12.3
Rural	99.8	39.9	0.9	2.9	7.3	4.6	2.5	1.5	1.9	14.9	4.2	9.2	10.0	15.9
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	99.7	39.3	1.0	2.9	7.7	4.8	2.6	2.2	1.6	13.3	3.6	7.8	9.3	12.7
Other rural	99.8	40.1	0.9	2.9	7.1	4.5	2.5	1.3	2.0	15.3	4.4	9.5	10.2	16.8
Rural farm	99.9	41.5	0.8	2.6	6.8	3.4	2.3	0.8	1.9	17.0	4.3	12.0	11.2	20.4
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's														
Inside SMSA's	99.7	39.3	1.1	3.5	7.8	5.5	2.9	1.8	2.1	12.7	4.4	6.8	9.1	13.8
Urban	99.7	39.5	1.1	3.6	7.8	5.7	2.9	1.8	2.1	12.6	4.4	6.6	9.0	13.5
Central cities	99.7	40.1	1.2	3.8	7.6	5.9	3.1	1.9	2.2	12.9	4.7	6.9	9.2	13.9
Not in central cities	99.7	37.9	0.9	3.2	8.4	5.2	2.6	1.6	1.8	11.8	3.6	6.0	8.3	12.5
Rural	99.8	38.2	0.9	2.9	7.4	4.6	2.5	1.4	2.1	13.6	4.3	7.9	9.6	15.4
Outside SMSA's	99.7	40.0	0.9	2.9	7.4	4.8	2.6	1.7	1.8	14.4	4.1	8.3	9.6	14.5
Urban	99.7	39.6	0.9	3.0	7.7	5.1	2.6	2.0	1.7	13.3	3.9	6.8	8.8	12.5
Rural	99.8	40.3	0.9	2.9	7.2	4.5	2.5	1.5	1.9	15.2	4.2	9.4	10.1	16.0
SMSA's														
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	99.8	36.9	0.9	2.6	6.5	4.9	2.6	1.2	1.8	10.9	4.0	5.9	7.8	11.8
Urban	99.8	36.8	1.0	2.6	6.6	5.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	10.5	4.0	5.7	7.3	11.2
Rural	99.9	37.6	0.7	2.6	6.0	3.8	2.2	1.3	2.1	12.9	4.2	7.1	9.8	15.2
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	99.6	39.8	1.5	3.5	6.5	6.0	3.1	2.1	2.1	13.3	4.8	7.8	10.8	15.5
Urban	99.6	40.2	1.4	3.6	6.5	6.0	3.2	2.2	2.5	13.2	4.8	7.5	10.8	15.2
Rural	99.8	38.2	1.7	3.0	6.7	5.7	2.7	1.7	2.7	13.7	4.8	8.9	11.2	17.1
Illinois (pt.)	99.6	40.6	1.6	3.6	6.4	5.8	3.2	2.1	2.8	13.9	4.9	8.4	11.0	16.0
Urban	99.5	41.2	1.5	3.7	6.4	5.8	3.4	2.2	2.8	13.9	5.1	8.3	11.0	15.7
Rural	99.8	38.5	1.7	3.1	6.6	5.7	2.7	1.7	2.5	13.9	4.4	8.8	11.1	17.0
Iowa (pt.)	99.7	38.8	1.3	3.5	6.6	6.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	12.3	4.7	7.0	10.6	14.9
Urban	99.7	39.0	1.3	3.6	6.6	6.4	3.0	2.3	2.1	12.2	4.6	6.7	10.5	14.6
Rural	99.8	37.3	1.5	2.6	6.8	5.8	2.8	1.7	3.1	13.0	5.7	9.2	11.3	17.3
Des Moines, Iowa	99.7	41.4	1.2	3.8	9.1	6.3	3.0	1.8	2.5	13.4	4.8	7.0	9.5	14.1
Urban	99.6	41.8	1.2	3.9	9.3	6.4	3.1	1.9	2.6	13.5	5.0	7.0	9.5	14.1
Rural	99.9	38.9	0.9	2.8	8.2	5.2	2.4	0.7	1.9	13.2	3.7	7.7	8.8	14.5
Dubuque, Iowa	99.8	34.6	0.8	2.6	6.4	3.6	3.1	1.5	1.3	11.8	3.3	5.8	7.9	13.6
Urban	99.8	34.5	0.8	2.7	6.4	3.8	3.1	1.6	1.3	11.8	3.2	5.4	7.9	13.3
Rural	99.9	35.0	0.7	2.4	6.5	3.1	3.0	0.9	1.4	11.9	3.6	7.0	7.8	14.6
Iowa City, Iowa	99.6	35.7	1.2	3.1	5.6	5.8	2.5	1.9	1.9	13.0	4.2	6.8	7.2	11.5
Urban	99.6	35.4	1.3	3.2	5.5	6.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	12.2	4.4	6.5	6.7	10.8
Rural	99.4	36.5	0.9	2.9	5.8	5.1	2.7	1.7	1.6	15.2	3.8	7.5	8.7	13.6
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	99.5	37.4	1.0	3.0	5.8	5.4	2.8	1.6	1.9	12.4	4.2	6.9	8.3	12.4
Urban	99.5	37.1	1.0	3.0	5.5	5.6	2.8	1.6	1.8	12.3	4.1	6.8	8.1	12.2
Rural	99.8	39.4	1.1	3.1	8.2	4.1	2.5	1.5	2.1	13.4	4.8	7.5	9.5	14.7
Iowa (pt.)	99.6	41.9	1.2	3.7	9.4	5.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	14.1	4.7	7.7	9.4	14.2
Urban	99.5	42.3	1.3	3.8	9.4	5.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.9	4.3	7.3	9.3	13.8
Rural	99.8	41.0	1.1	3.7	9.6	4.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	14.6	5.7	8.8	10.3	15.4
Nebraska (pt.)	99.5	36.5	1.0	2.9	5.1	5.5	2.8	1.5	1.8	12.1	4.1	6.8	8.0	12.1
Urban	99.5	36.4	0.9	2.9	5.0	5.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	12.1	4.1	6.8	8.0	12.1
Rural	99.8	38.3	1.1	2.7	7.2	4.0	2.6	1.0	1.7	12.4	4.1	6.5	8.9	14.2
Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.	99.6	42.8	1.0	4.9	8.6	5.2	3.0	1.9	2.3	13.3	5.0	7.8	9.7	15.0
Urban	99.6	43.2	0.9	5.2	8.7	5.4	3.1	1.8	2.2	12.8	5.0	7.1	9.0	13.9
Rural	99.5	41.0	1.2	3.7	8.4	4.1	2.5	2.4	2.7	15.9	5.0	11.4	12.9	20.2
Iowa (pt.)	99.7	43.4	0.9	5.2	8.8	4.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	13.1	5.1	7.7	9.8	15.2
Urban	99.7	43.8	0.8	5.5	9.0	5.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	12.7	5.1	7.1	9.3	14.3
Rural	99.6	41.4	1.2	3.8	7.8	4.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	15.2	4.7	10.8	12.5	20.2
Nebraska (pt.)	99.4	38.8	1.3	3.2	7.5	6.8	3.3	2.5	2.4	15.0	4.5	8.9	9.0	13.7
Urban	99.4	38.1	1.5	2.9	5.9	8.4	3.6	2.4	2.1	13.4	3.8	6.9	6.1	10.1
Rural	99.3	39.9	1.1	3.5	10.2	4.0	2.7	2.5	2.9	17.8	5.8	12.7	14.1	20.4
Waterloo-Cedar Falls, Iowa	99.7	38.2	1.0	3.5	7.6	5.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	13.2	3.6	6.7	9.2	14.4
Urban	99.7	38.1	1.1	3.6	7.5	5.6	2.9	1.8	2.1	13.2	3.6	6.8	9.3	14.3
Rural	99.8	38.7	0.5	3.0	8.4	5.9	2.1	1.4	1.9	13.2	3.2	6.4	8.5	14.7
URBANIZED AREAS														
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	99.8	37.0	1.0	2.6	6.6	5.2	2.7	1.2	1.7	10.6	4.0	5.8	7.5	11.3
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, Iowa-Ill.	99.6	40.5	1.4	3.7	6.5	6.2	3.3	2.2	2.6	13.2	4.9	7.6	11.0	15.7
Illinois (pt.)	99.5	41.6	1.5	3.8	6.4	5.9	3.5	2.1	3.0	14.2	5.2	8.5	11.4	16.6
Iowa (pt.)	99.6	39.2	1.3	3.6	6.5	6.5	3.1	2.3	2.1	12.2	4.6	6.7	10.6	14.7
Des Moines, Iowa	99.6	42.6	1.3	4.1	9.5	6.6	3.2	2.0	2.7	13.9	5.3	7.3	9.7	14.4
Dubuque, Iowa-Ill.	99.9	34.4	0.9	2.4	6.2	3.8	3.1	1.6	1.2	11.7	3.2	5.4	7.8	13.1
Illinois (pt.)	100.0	30.8	1.5	2.5	2.1	3.2	4.6	0.7	—	8.0	0.8	5.7	7.5	13.0
Iowa (pt.)	99.9	34.5	0.8	2.6	6.4	3.8	3.0	1.6	1.3	11.8	3.3	5.3	7.8	13.1
Iowa City, Iowa	99.6	35.4	1.3	3.2	5.5	6.0	2.4	1.9	1.9	12.2	4.4	6.5	6.7	10.8
Omaha, Nebr.-Iowa	99.5	37.1	1.0	3.0	5.5	5.6	2.8	1.6	1.8	12.3	4.1	6.8	8.1	12.2
Iowa (pt.)	99.5	42.3	1.3	3.8	9.4	5.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	13.9	4.3	7.3	9.3	13.8
Nebraska (pt.)	99.5	36.4	0.9	2.9	5.0	5.6	2.8	1.5	1.8	12.1	4.1	6.8	8.0	12.0

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

(Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B)

The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties

URBANIZED AREAS—Con.

Sioux City, Iowa-Nebr.—S. Dak.	99.6	43.1	0.9	5.2	8.6	5.5	3.1	1.8	2.2	12.6	5.0	7.0	8.9	13.8
Iowa (pt.)	99.7	43.8	0.8	5.5	9.0	5.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	12.7	5.1	7.1	9.3	14.3
Nebraska (pt.)	99.4	38.1	1.5	2.9	5.9	8.4	3.6	2.4	2.1	13.4	3.8	6.9	6.1	10.1
South Dakota (pt.)	99.6	39.1	0.9	1.8	4.5	10.1	3.7	1.3	1.7	6.0	3.5	3.2	5.5	8.4
Waterloo, Iowa	99.7	38.1	1.1	3.6	7.5	5.6	2.9	1.8	2.1	13.2	3.6	6.8	9.3	14.3

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE

Adel city	99.2	40.8	0.4	3.5	7.0	3.8	2.4	2.7	1.7	12.5	4.4	5.0	7.5	9.5
Albia city	99.4	36.7	0.7	3.3	4.6	0.8	4.2	3.1	1.4	12.3	5.0	9.1	6.9	9.0
Algona city	99.2	39.3	1.1	2.3	7.2	6.3	3.3	2.4	1.5	14.0	3.6	8.6	8.7	11.1
Altoona city	99.2	34.4	1.7	3.7	10.2	7.7	3.2	2.3	3.1	10.8	5.6	6.5	7.0	10.3
Ames city	99.9	31.1	0.7	2.7	5.0	4.3	1.7	1.0	1.3	7.9	2.8	5.0	5.1	10.7
Anamosa city	99.2	48.0	1.0	2.9	8.5	9.3	5.4	3.1	2.3	14.0	5.0	7.1	12.9	18.4
Ankeny city	99.9	30.8	0.3	2.0	7.8	4.7	2.0	0.5	1.1	8.4	1.9	3.3	6.3	10.7
Atlantic city	99.2	35.4	0.2	2.2	10.0	2.9	2.9	1.6	0.8	13.4	2.3	5.3	5.4	6.8
Audubon city	99.8	42.8	0.6	2.5	7.3	2.6	3.3	0.8	2.0	19.9	2.9	4.5	10.3	12.4
Belle Plaine city	99.9	42.7	0.5	5.5	7.1	1.5	2.3	1.0	1.1	11.7	2.8	4.1	7.2	11.3

Belmond city	98.7	39.0	1.5	4.3	8.7	3.1	4.1	2.2	2.1	13.9	3.1	8.0	9.6	11.5
Bettendorf city	99.8	36.4	0.7	2.7	7.0	4.4	2.6	1.6	1.5	11.4	3.2	5.7	8.9	12.5
Bloomfield city	99.8	47.2	0.4	5.6	9.3	10.4	1.2	6.0	1.6	13.6	2.4	8.2	16.4	19.3
Boone city	99.8	35.3	0.9	2.6	6.4	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.7	9.7	3.6	6.6	5.0	7.6
Burlington city	99.9	41.6	1.2	3.3	9.2	5.3	2.6	1.8	1.7	12.9	4.1	6.1	8.8	11.6
Camanche city	100.0	34.9	0.7	1.4	7.1	2.4	3.4	0.5	1.0	8.1	0.6	3.0	5.8	10.4
Carlisle city	100.0	38.1	0.2	2.9	8.4	3.1	2.5	4.3	0.2	6.4	2.6	2.9	6.5	8.8
Carroll city	99.7	39.9	0.6	2.8	8.7	10.3	2.6	1.6	1.7	13.4	3.5	7.3	9.5	12.4
Carter Lake city	100.0	42.1	1.1	2.0	8.8	3.8	3.8	1.8	1.7	12.2	2.3	5.7	6.9	12.6
Cedar Falls city	99.9	33.2	0.9	3.1	5.7	4.6	1.7	1.3	1.3	11.2	2.9	5.6	7.4	12.2

Cedar Rapids city	99.8	37.2	1.1	2.6	6.4	5.4	2.8	1.3	1.9	10.7	4.2	6.0	7.4	11.1
Centerville city	99.9	37.8	0.8	2.2	6.7	5.9	2.4	0.9	2.5	11.5	3.7	7.2	7.1	11.3
Chariton city	99.9	42.8	0.9	2.8	9.7	4.2	1.3	2.3	2.2	14.6	2.7	7.4	7.9	9.9
Charles City city	99.6	38.3	0.7	3.0	7.2	5.2	3.2	2.3	2.1	13.0	4.8	8.1	9.2	11.8
Cherokee city	100.0	40.2	0.7	3.0	7.1	4.0	2.4	0.8	2.1	15.7	4.5	8.4	6.8	11.0
Clarinda city	99.9	45.8	1.5	5.0	9.9	7.9	2.5	1.3	0.8	14.8	2.3	6.1	11.4	10.4
Clarion city	100.0	51.4	0.4	1.9	11.0	6.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	16.1	7.5	9.7	16.5	19.1
Clear Lake City city	99.8	43.1	0.4	3.8	7.7	6.6	2.4	1.0	2.5	11.7	4.2	5.8	9.6	14.8
Clinton city	99.7	38.4	1.2	3.5	7.4	5.6	2.9	3.3	1.8	13.6	5.5	6.6	9.2	11.5
Clive city	99.9	32.0	1.7	3.5	7.8	4.3	2.0	1.3	3.1	11.0	4.5	6.4	10.2	15.1

Coralville city	98.7	35.3	0.9	3.1	6.6	7.1	3.3	2.9	1.5	11.6	2.7	4.5	6.6	8.2
Council Bluffs city	99.4	42.9	1.4	4.0	9.6	5.5	2.9	2.6	1.9	14.2	4.4	7.6	9.6	14.0
Cresco city	99.8	36.4	0.9	2.5	5.0	2.9	1.6	3.2	1.0	10.4	2.1	8.4	8.0	10.9
Creston city	99.8	43.8	1.2	4.6	8.8	4.5	3.0	1.6	0.8	14.1	3.5	8.6	11.2	15.8
Davenport city	99.6	40.1	1.5	3.9	6.5	7.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	12.4	5.1	7.0	11.1	15.3
Urban	99.6	40.0	1.5	3.9	6.4	7.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	12.4	5.1	7.0	11.1	15.3
Decorah city	100.0	35.5	0.7	3.5	7.0	6.2	1.6	0.1	1.1	11.6	2.8	6.0	7.1	12.6
Denison city	99.7	39.6	0.9	2.0	6.3	6.4	2.7	1.7	0.9	12.3	3.8	7.3	11.3	14.9
Des Moines city	99.5	44.3	1.5	4.3	9.5	6.8	3.6	2.2	2.8	14.7	5.7	7.6	10.2	14.9

De Witt city	99.5	39.6	1.0	2.3	7.2	2.6	2.2	1.1	1.9	12.6	5.1	8.0	11.5	15.9
Dubuque city	99.9	34.5	0.9	2.6	6.4	3.7	2.9	1.6	1.3	11.9	3.2	5.4	7.9	13.3
Dyersville city	99.1	35.5	0.7	3.1	6.6	3.8	4.3	1.7	2.1	12.0	2.9	6.3	10.2	16.1
Eagle Grove city	98.8	43.3	0.5	3.9	9.3	2.9	4.1	2.9	3.6	16.5	3.0	6.6	11.8	18.0
Eldora city	100.0	47.1	2.3	1.1	7.8	5.3	1.2	4.0	1.4	23.1	2.3	7.3	10.7	13.7
Elbridge city	100.0	32.4	—	—	7.6	3.2	1.6	0.9	0.6	10.0	1.6	4.8	5.7	9.4
Emmetsburg city	99.7	43.3	1.8	3.7	7.2	4.4	2.6	2.9	1.9	22.3	3.2	8.7	10.6	12.0
Estherville city	99.8	42.3	1.0	2.1	10.4	2.4	2.5	1.0	1.4	12.5	4.2	8.0	7.3	14.1
Evansdale city	99.5	32.2	0.1	2.1	8.8	2.6	2.7	1.2	1.0	11.6	1.7	6.3	5.0	8.7
Fairfield city	99.3	36.6	1.5	4.1	5.6	5.2	3.1	3.8	2.0	13.7	4.3	8.0	7.4	9.5

Forest City city	99.6	39.9	1.2	2.9	6.8	4.4	1.6	0.5	2.1	18.6	3.0	5.3	7.4	10.6
Fort Dodge city	99.4	40.2	1.3	4.2	8.6	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.8	16.3	3.9	7.4	11.7	16.0
Fort Madison city	99.7	41.0	0.8	2.8	8.7	6.0	2.7	1.9	1.7	14.9	2.8	5.1	7.8	10.9
Garner city	99.1	36.9	1.9	3.7	8.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	13.5	5.7	8.3	7.3	13.2
Glenwood city	100.0	47.5	0.8	1.8	16.4	7.3	1.7	9.6	1.5	31.2	5.3	7.6	8.8	14.0
Grinnell city	100.0	36.7	0.9	1.8	6.9	4.8	1.6	1.0	1.5	11.4	3.3	5.2	7.5	10.3
Grundy Center city	99.7	38.7	0.3	3.5	9.1	4.1	2.7	0.6	0.4	14.5	6.8	7.6	8.7	12.8
Hampton city	99.7	44.6	0.9	1.5	9.5	3.8	2.2	0.5	2.1	15.1	3.8	8.1	15.8	20.0
Harlan city	100.0	38.7	0.6	2.3	8.1	5.4	1.9	1.2	1.3	17.0	2.4	7.7	7.7	12.3
Howarden city	99.7	42.2	0.8	1.3	8.5	6.4	5.7	0.9	1.7	13.0	1.7	7.5	6.5	11.1

Hiawatha city	100.0	42.3	0.4	4.3	11.4	5.3	2.4	—	0.5	8.7	2.4	3.3	8.2	12.7
Humboldt city	99.7	39.2	1.0	2.1	7.5	6.2	1.7	0.6	1.7	17.3	4.2	9.5	10.1	12.0
Independence city	99.8	46.0	0.3	2.4	9.7	5.6	3.0	2.5	2.6	14.2	5.8	8.0	12.0	12.8
Indianola city	99.9	37.9	0.9	2.5	6.2	5.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	11.7	3.2	5.9	9.5	11.0
Iowa City city	99.7	35.4	1.3	3.2	5.3	5.9	2.2	1.7	2.0	12.2	4.6	6.8	6.7	11.2
Iowa Falls city	100.0	39.9	0.4	1.9	6.7	4.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	12.1	6.0	6.3	9.6	14.4
Jefferson city	99.3	41.0	1.0	2.5	5.4	7.2	3.2	1.6	2.4	14.9	7.3	7.6	7.2	9.7
Johnston city	99.9	40.7	0.8	2.7	4.4	6.4	2.8	1.8	2.4	13.2	4.9	6.5	9.2	13.8
Urban	99.9	36.2	0.8	2.5	3.9	7.4	2.5	0.8	2.8	11.9	5.4	6.1	8.6	11.9

Kaokuk city	99.8	43.4	1.9	3.5	8.1	5.2	2.9	2.4	1.6	12.7	4.2	6.9	10.2	16.0
Knoxville city	99.9	33.7	0.8	2.2	2.2	9.3	2.2	2.0	1.2	9.1	2.3	4.2	7.1	9.7
Lamoni city	100.0	41.0	0.4	3.2	5.1	6.3	2.0	0.5	1.6	12.4	4.3	5.8	8.6	16.6
La Claire city	100.0	36.2	—	1.1	8.8	5.4	3.2	—	2.3	13.0	6.0	6.4	6.4	10.3
La Mars city	99.9	39.9	1.0	3.1	5.6	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.8	14.4	4.9	9.0	9.1	11.1
Manchester city	99.9	37.3	0.2	1.8	9.2	3.0	1.5	0.7	1.2	10.4	2.5	5.8	5.1	7.5
Maquoketa city	99.7	38.4	0.6	2.1	10.0	5.3	1.5	0.7	0.4	9.6	2.4	5.1	6.2	6.6
Marion city	99.9	35.1	0.9	2.6	6.4	4.4	2.3	0.9	1.4	10.8	3.4	5.2	7.6	11.8

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.

Marshalltown city	99.9	37.2	1.1	2.9	7.1	4.8	2.7	1.6	1.3	11.2	3.1	5.8	8.3	12.0
Mason City city	99.7	43.5	1.3	3.6	9.1	7.1	3.0	3.3	2.7	14.1	4.8	7.4	8.4	11.7
Missouri Valley city	97.6	32.3	0.8	4.9	5.9	1.5	4.8	4.2	0.4	12.7	3.8	7.2	11.6	15.6
Monticello city	100.0	43.4	1.1	5.5	8.1	3.3	1.3	4.1	1.4	15.6	4.0	10.1	14.8	16.6
Mount Pleasant city	99.0	41.3	0.8	3.1	6.5	7.6	3.4	2.7	1.8	11.9	3.5	6.2	10.7	15.6
Mount Vernon city	100.0	28.6	0.4	1.2	5.7	4.2	2.1	0.4	0.8	6.3	0.6	2.7	2.3	5.1
Muscatine city	99.5	41.2	0.9	2.2	7.6	5.7	3.7	1.4	1.9	15.6	4.5	7.7	10.1	15.5
Nevada city	100.0	38.7	0.7	3.1	8.3	3.5	2.6	1.6	1.2	10.7	3.5	6.0	7.4	12.2
New Hampton city	99.6	35.1	0.5	2.5	7.5	1.6	1.4	2.9	1.4	13.3	2.1	5.5	9.9	10.9
Newton city	99.8	38.9	0.5	1.4	7.9	3.0	1.7	0.7	1.1	13.6	3.8	6.0	7.6	10.8
Norwalk city	100.0	42.8	—	1.9	11.2	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.7	6.1	5.9	3.6	9.7	13.2
Oelwein city	99.7	40.5	1.4	3.6	6.5	5.8	2.2	1.7	1.8	13.1	3.2	7.3	9.3	13.4
Onawa city	100.0	41.7	0.6	2.2	10.7	6.6	2.3	1.1	1.8	14.3	5.7	8.6	9.3	13.4
Orange City city	99.8	45.0	0.7	3.2	7.5	4.9	2.1	1.0	3.0	17.9	6.8	10.2	15.4	22.3
Osage city	100.0	36.8	0.4	2.8	8.2	5.3	0.9	2.5	2.7	14.2	3.6	5.5	9.4	10.7
Osceola city	99.7	40.6	0.3	1.8	9.6	4.4	3.4	1.0	1.3	15.2	1.7	7.8	9.3	12.9
Oskaloosa city	100.0	44.4	0.9	2.1	7.2	3.8	3.0	1.5	1.3	15.2	2.5	7.6	9.7	14.2
Ottumwa city	99.9	40.8	1.2	2.4	7.4	5.2	2.2	2.6	1.8	13.1	5.3	7.5	10.5	14.1
Pella city	100.0	34.8	0.9	3.0	5.2	6.8	2.9	2.7	2.7	11.8	4.5	5.4	8.0	11.3
Perry city	99.9	41.2	0.4	2.9	8.0	3.4	2.1	1.4	0.6	14.6	4.8	6.4	6.9	9.6
Pleasant Hill city	100.0	37.1	0.7	2.4	8.4	9.0	1.2	0.6	—	9.9	1.7	4.8	3.9	6.6
Red Oak city	99.9	38.4	0.8	0.7	7.6	5.7	1.4	0.8	1.6	11.1	1.7	5.6	6.8	12.0
Rock Rapids city	99.9	44.1	1.1	2.5	9.5	7.5	4.1	1.4	1.3	13.9	4.4	6.2	9.0	14.6
Rock Valley city	99.7	37.8	2.1	2.7	6.3	4.0	4.2	1.2	2.7	13.4	3.4	8.3	7.8	12.4
Sac City city	99.8	34.7	0.8	3.9	5.6	6.1	2.2	2.2	1.1	13.4	4.8	5.7	8.3	12.7
Sheldon city	99.7	41.4	0.3	4.2	7.5	6.2	2.5	1.1	1.0	13.7	2.7	8.4	7.7	11.2
Shenandoah city	99.9	41.9	0.5	2.9	7.2	4.7	2.7	1.0	1.0	11.8	4.2	5.8	8.1	11.5
Sibley city	97.2	41.4	1.6	4.9	13.1	7.1	5.9	6.5	2.2	15.4	2.6	8.8	10.9	9.3
Sioux Center city	99.9	37.1	0.8	3.8	5.8	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.4	11.9	3.9	4.5	6.8	12.3
Sioux City city	99.7	44.1	0.8	5.6	9.0	5.0	3.0	1.7	2.2	12.7	5.2	7.1	9.3	14.4
Spencer city	99.9	42.8	1.2	4.1	9.9	5.8	3.9	1.9	1.2	17.7	3.4	8.4	10.6	16.4
Spirit Lake city	98.9	39.2	1.2	3.7	8.1	4.8	2.9	3.3	1.9	13.2	4.5	8.1	10.8	13.8
Storm Lake city	99.7	39.3	0.5	2.5	9.4	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	14.2	4.5	8.2	7.5	13.2
Story City city	100.0	38.8	1.0	2.6	10.9	2.6	2.3	0.5	1.8	11.5	4.5	6.6	3.7	6.5
Tama city	99.6	47.6	0.7	5.0	5.7	7.0	2.3	2.0	1.9	34.9	7.2	15.2	13.0	20.2
Tipton city	99.6	34.0	0.3	1.9	7.3	4.2	2.5	1.5	2.1	15.0	3.0	6.2	4.8	7.6
Urbandale city	99.8	35.0	0.4	3.0	8.1	5.3	2.2	0.7	1.7	9.6	2.7	5.2	6.5	11.1
Vinton city	99.8	45.3	0.4	2.9	7.9	4.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	12.2	3.7	8.9	10.0	11.6
Washington city	99.9	35.3	0.7	2.1	7.2	3.9	1.8	1.0	0.9	9.4	2.3	6.1	7.7	11.8
Waterloo city	99.7	40.8	1.2	3.8	8.2	6.4	3.5	2.1	2.5	14.4	4.1	7.5	10.7	15.8
Waukon city	99.8	34.9	0.6	2.5	7.6	4.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	7.8	1.7	5.2	4.9	5.1
Waverly city	99.7	33.7	0.7	2.2	7.2	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.4	10.2	2.9	5.5	7.0	11.5
Webster City city	99.0	44.4	0.4	4.8	10.8	5.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	16.2	4.9	9.0	11.4	14.5
West Burlington city	99.6	42.5	1.8	5.9	10.7	5.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	12.4	6.9	8.3	11.0	16.1
West Des Moines city	99.7	41.0	1.0	3.6	9.7	5.8	2.1	1.3	2.3	13.8	4.5	7.4	9.8	14.3
West Liberty city	100.0	42.1	1.8	6.1	7.3	4.5	3.8	2.0	2.3	14.8	2.5	6.3	13.0	15.9
West Union city	98.8	40.7	0.7	3.6	7.1	10.2	4.3	4.3	3.8	10.0	4.6	5.8	11.5	15.5
Wilcox city	98.5	40.4	1.7	5.8	8.4	7.3	3.1	3.6	2.3	15.0	6.1	9.2	10.7	15.5
Windsor Heights city	99.8	42.0	1.8	4.0	10.7	6.6	3.0	2.0	3.8	13.8	6.6	6.7	9.7	16.1
Winterset city	100.0	44.1	0.4	4.2	6.7	1.7	2.5	2.7	0.3	13.9	6.7	8.3	9.6	12.3
COUNTIES														
Adair	99.9	41.8	0.4	3.0	9.2	6.3	2.2	1.6	3.6	18.1	5.5	11.5	13.6	19.5
Adams	99.8	46.8	0.7	5.1	10.9	7.1	2.7	1.1	3.4	19.6	4.6	13.3	13.3	19.4
Allamakee	99.9	34.0	0.7	2.6	6.2	3.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	8.9	2.6	6.4	7.1	11.4
Appanoose	99.9	37.8	0.8	2.1	6.3	4.7	2.8	0.9	1.9	12.1	4.3	7.8	6.9	11.3
Audubon	99.9	41.9	0.5	2.0	7.6	4.0	2.8	0.8	1.3	17.0	3.5	7.3	8.8	12.4
Benton	99.9	40.9	0.7	2.8	7.1	3.8	2.5	1.0	1.8	12.7	4.4	8.6	9.0	13.5
Black Hawk	99.7	38.2	1.0	3.5	7.6	5.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	13.2	3.6	6.7	9.2	14.4
Boone	99.9	36.6	1.1	2.4	6.8	3.4	2.3	1.0	1.5	11.3	4.4	7.3	6.1	10.3
Bremer	99.9	37.4	0.5	2.5	7.0	4.4	2.3	1.1	1.4	11.7	3.0	6.5	9.5	15.5
Buchanan	99.9	39.7	0.4	2.7	7.3	4.4	2.8	1.4	1.9	13.6	3.9	8.8	11.4	16.4
Buena Vista	99.8	40.8	0.6	2.9	8.4	4.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	15.7	4.7	9.8	8.6	14.8
Butler	99.7	39.6	1.2	3.0	8.7	5.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	16.1	3.7	9.8	9.6	14.9
Calhoun	99.7	43.0	0.8	2.7	7.7	6.7	2.5	1.3	1.8	18.3	5.2	12.2	9.9	14.8
Carroll	99.8	40.6	0.8	3.2	7.9	8.0	2.3	1.5	1.7	16.0	4.3	9.5	10.6	15.4
Cass	98.9	39.1	0.4	3.3	9.1	3.7	3.1	2.2	1.0	14.2	2.9	6.4	8.2	10.8
Cedar	99.6	38.1	0.7	3.2	6.1	4.3	2.5	1.0	1.8	15.2	4.1	9.0	8.2	13.6
Cerro Gordo	99.8	42.8	1.1	3.5	8.1	7.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	14.3	4.7	7.6	9.0	13.3
Cherokee	99.9	39.8	0.6	2.2	6.8	4.4	2.1	1.1	1.7	17.1	3.6	8.3	8.3	13.6
Chickasaw	99.7	38.4	1.4	2.9	6.5	4.1	2.6	2.5	2.2	13.5	3.0	9.1	10.5	15.9
Clarke	99.9	39.5	0.4	1.8	9.3	3.8	2.8	0.9	2.1	17.7	4.0	8.9	10.7	16.7
Clay	99.9	43.2	0.9	3.4	10.2	5.3	2.9	1.5	1.4	16.3	3.4	8.9	10.3	16.4
Clayton	99.9	41.5	1.0	3.0	7.2	4.9	2.7	1.1	1.7	13.5	4.2	8.5	10.8	15.8
Clinton	99.8	38.0	1.0	2.9	7.1	4.3	2.8	2.5	1.6	13.2	4.5	6.9	9.2	13.2
Crawford	99.7	37.9	0.9	2.3	6.3	4.0	2.4	1.5	1.3	12.6	3.1	7.9	11.2	17.2
Dallas	99.7	40.3	0.7	3.4	9.0	4.4	2.4	1.8	1.5	14.1	4.9	7.8	8.6	12.9
Davis	99.9	42.2	0.7	2.9	7.0	7.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	13.1	4.3	9.2	13.8	18.7
Decatur	99.7	40.3	0.7	3.5	6.8	6.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	14.2	5.9	9.5	9.8	14.4
Delaware	99.8	36.3	0.7	2.3	5.1	3.5	2.4	1.1	1.5	12.5	3.8	8.3	7.6	12.9
Des Moines	99.9	40.0	1.1	3.1	8.5	4.4	2.5	1.6	1.4	12.3	3.8	6.7	8.4	11.8
Dickinson	99.6	41.2	1.0	3.5	8.1	5.6	2.3	2.4	2.2	15.7	4.7	8.3	10.0	13.8
Dubuque	99.8	34.6	0.8	2.6	6.4	3.6	3.1	1.5	1.3	11.8	3.3	5.8	7.9	13.6
Emmet	99.9	42.3	0.8	2.5	9.6	2.9	2.0	0.8	1.7	14.7	4.0	7.9	9.2	16.4

Table C-3. Percent of Allocation for Selected Characteristics: 1980—Con.

[Data are estimates based on a sample; see Introduction. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

**The State
Urban and Rural and Size of
Place
Inside and Outside SMSA's
SCSA's
SMSA's
Urbanized Areas
Places of 2,500 or More
Counties**

COUNTIES—Con.

	Total persons				Persons 5 years and over		Persons 25 years old and over—Highest year of school attended		Persons 16 years and over				Persons 15 years and over—Income in 1979		Households—Income in 1979
	2 or more sample characteristics reported	1 or more allocations	Age	Place of birth	Language spoken at home	Residence in 1975	Persons 3 years old and over—School enrollment		Labor force status	Unemployment in 1979	Employed—Occupation	Worked in 1979—Weeks worked			
Fayette	99.7	38.8	1.0	3.0	6.1	4.8	2.6	1.6	2.1	12.9	4.4	7.6	9.6		14.7
Floyd	99.7	36.7	0.8	2.9	6.8	5.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	13.3	4.4	8.9	8.7		11.9
Franklin	99.9	42.7	0.9	2.4	7.0	3.8	2.2	1.0	2.2	17.3	5.3	10.5	13.2		19.2
Frederick	98.4	42.0	0.8	3.6	12.2	7.0	2.2	3.2	1.2	16.3	4.2	7.6	7.7		10.1
Greene	99.5	40.9	0.9	2.6	7.1	4.8	2.9	1.3	1.9	17.9	5.7	10.0	8.9		13.0
Grundy	99.8	39.5	0.8	2.9	7.0	4.5	3.6	1.3	1.3	17.0	4.3	10.2	10.1		15.0
Guthrie	99.8	39.8	0.8	2.6	6.7	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.3	13.8	3.4	8.7	11.7		17.0
Hamilton	99.5	44.6	0.6	3.7	7.8	5.7	3.1	2.0	2.6	17.3	4.5	10.4	12.4		18.1
Hancock	99.7	37.6	1.2	2.6	6.6	4.5	2.3	1.6	2.1	14.6	3.3	9.1	9.7		16.1
Hardin	99.9	41.7	1.4	2.8	7.3	5.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	16.3	4.3	9.2	9.6		14.5
Harrison	99.5	37.9	0.9	2.7	6.7	4.5	2.8	1.7	0.8	12.7	2.8	8.7	9.6		14.4
Henry	99.4	42.1	0.7	3.3	6.9	7.4	3.0	2.4	1.8	12.5	3.9	7.2	10.3		14.4
Howard	99.8	38.3	1.2	3.6	6.0	2.8	2.0	2.5	1.8	13.2	3.8	11.7	10.4		15.2
Humboldt	99.6	41.7	1.2	2.4	8.2	4.8	1.8	1.4	2.3	16.4	4.2	10.5	11.5		16.9
Iowa	99.3	42.3	0.9	2.5	6.4	5.6	3.1	2.1	1.0	15.1	3.2	9.4	13.6		19.4
Jackson	99.9	37.7	1.0	2.2	5.4	4.1	2.1	1.4	1.2	13.4	3.9	7.4	8.2		12.8
Jasper	99.9	36.0	0.7	2.1	7.0	3.7	2.2	1.3	1.2	11.9	4.1	6.2	7.6		11.9
Jefferson	99.9	39.3	0.7	2.0	7.1	4.0	2.3	1.1	1.8	14.4	4.3	7.4	9.7		14.4
Johnson	99.6	36.4	1.5	3.2	5.9	5.0	2.6	2.9	1.6	13.8	4.1	8.2	7.6		11.3
Johnson	99.6	35.7	1.2	3.1	5.6	5.8	2.5	1.9	1.9	13.0	4.2	6.8	7.2		11.5
Jones	99.8	42.8	0.9	3.0	6.7	5.4	2.9	2.0	2.7	14.8	4.9	9.4	13.7		19.6
Keokuk	99.8	39.1	0.9	1.7	5.8	4.2	2.8	1.9	1.4	13.9	3.8	8.7	9.5		15.0
Kossuth	99.7	39.4	1.0	2.4	6.9	4.4	3.0	1.8	1.9	15.5	4.3	11.0	8.8		13.6
Lee	99.8	41.8	1.2	3.0	8.0	5.8	2.6	1.9	1.5	14.7	3.8	6.9	9.0		13.6
Linn	99.8	36.9	0.9	2.6	6.5	4.9	2.6	1.2	1.8	10.9	4.0	5.9	7.8		11.8
Louis	99.9	41.3	0.7	2.2	7.5	5.2	2.5	1.2	1.2	12.6	4.2	6.8	8.9		14.5
Lucas	99.8	42.8	1.3	2.9	10.9	5.6	1.8	3.0	2.4	17.3	3.9	10.0	10.8		14.8
Lyon	99.6	40.4	0.6	3.4	7.9	4.9	3.3	2.2	1.5	15.5	3.5	9.0	10.7		17.1
Madison	100.0	43.2	0.7	3.6	8.5	4.0	2.5	1.5	1.4	14.5	5.0	7.7	11.2		17.0
Mahaska	99.9	43.5	0.8	2.1	6.8	4.3	2.8	1.1	1.3	15.1	2.8	8.3	10.6		16.4
Marion	99.9	36.3	0.8	2.5	6.0	6.5	2.4	1.9	2.2	12.2	3.8	6.1	8.2		12.3
Marshall	99.9	38.2	1.0	2.3	6.9	4.2	2.5	1.3	1.3	12.8	3.0	6.8	7.9		12.2
Mill	99.9	45.5	1.3	2.9	12.0	6.2	2.7	5.0	2.6	24.7	5.9	9.2	10.6		16.7
Mitchell	99.8	39.6	0.5	3.6	6.9	4.0	2.2	1.9	1.7	16.4	3.1	8.8	10.4		14.7
Monroe	99.8	42.5	1.1	2.6	9.4	5.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	15.6	4.6	9.9	9.5		14.9
Monroe	99.6	38.0	0.8	2.9	5.0	2.4	3.2	2.4	1.9	12.8	5.6	8.7	8.8		12.5
Montgomery	99.9	39.2	0.9	1.5	7.8	5.2	2.4	1.3	1.4	13.0	2.2	7.4	7.0		13.0
Muscatine	99.6	40.7	0.9	2.8	7.6	6.2	3.2	1.5	1.9	14.6	4.4	7.6	10.0		15.6
O'Brien	98.9	42.4	0.8	4.1	8.9	5.0	3.1	3.5	2.7	18.0	4.2	11.3	10.8		15.4
Osceola	98.9	41.0	1.1	3.6	9.0	6.1	3.8	2.7	2.1	15.8	3.6	11.6	9.1		11.5
Page	99.9	43.1	0.8	3.4	8.8	5.8	2.3	1.2	1.1	13.9	4.0	8.1	9.3		12.2
Palo Alto	99.8	45.6	1.4	2.7	8.1	4.5	2.3	1.4	1.7	20.0	4.4	9.7	9.4		13.4
Plymouth	99.7	41.2	1.0	3.6	5.7	3.5	3.1	1.0	2.4	15.0	4.4	10.4	10.2		15.9
Pocahontas	99.9	41.8	0.4	3.7	7.1	5.0	2.4	1.0	2.5	15.7	4.5	10.7	10.1		14.0
Polk	99.6	41.8	1.3	3.8	9.2	6.4	3.2	1.8	2.6	13.6	5.0	7.1	9.5		14.3
Pottawattomie	99.6	41.9	1.2	3.7	9.4	5.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	14.1	4.7	7.7	9.6		14.2
Poweshiek	100.0	40.0	0.8	2.1	7.4	4.5	2.5	0.9	1.9	12.3	4.1	7.0	9.5		14.1
Ringgold	99.8	46.6	0.4	3.7	7.9	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.4	19.0	3.9	10.5	11.0		16.0
Sac	99.9	39.1	0.7	3.2	6.3	3.1	2.3	1.3	1.2	14.7	4.4	9.0	9.4		15.8
Scott	99.7	38.8	1.3	3.5	6.6	6.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	12.3	4.7	7.0	10.6		14.9
Shelby	99.7	41.5	1.1	4.1	9.9	4.8	2.4	0.9	1.8	18.5	4.2	10.2	10.2		15.0
Sioux	99.7	40.3	0.8	3.2	7.7	4.1	3.2	1.4	2.3	15.2	4.7	8.7	9.5		15.5
Story	99.8	34.4	0.9	2.9	6.6	4.0	2.1	1.2	1.5	9.9	3.2	6.1	6.3		12.1
Tama	99.9	40.8	0.9	2.7	5.6	3.9	2.3	1.5	1.4	16.4	4.0	9.5	10.0		16.2
Taylor	99.6	47.6	0.9	2.9	9.7	4.5	3.2	1.3	2.9	17.8	5.4	10.2	11.8		17.6
Union	99.7	43.2	0.8	3.7	7.8	4.3	2.9	2.0	1.6	15.1	5.0	9.8	11.7		16.8
Van Buren	100.0	44.2	1.4	4.7	6.4	5.3	2.6	0.9	1.9	19.1	5.5	11.3	14.2		19.8
Wapello	99.9	41.0	1.1	3.1	7.3	5.0	2.3	2.3	1.9	13.6	5.1	8.0	11.0		15.6
Warren	99.9	38.4	0.5	2.9	8.3	4.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	11.4	3.6	6.1	8.7		12.5
Washington	99.9	36.4	1.0	2.3	5.3	4.0	2.3	1.6	1.0	10.2	3.0	7.0	9.3		14.1
Wayne	99.7	40.3	2.6	4.1	7.0	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.9	15.9	5.0	11.5	10.3		16.1
Webster	99.5	40.0	1.0	3.8	8.5	5.3	3.2	2.2	2.4	15.6	3.6	7.8	10.8		15.8
Winnebago	99.7	43.0	1.8	3.6	9.8	6.8	2.3	2.1	2.9	19.6	2.8	9.5	12.0		15.5
Winnebago	99.9	38.7	0.9	2.8	6.6	4.7	1.8	0.8	1.7	13.5	4.1	7.7	9.6		17.1
Woodbury	99.7	43.4	0.9	5.2	8.8	4.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	13.1	5.1	7.7	9.8		15.2
Worth	99.9	41.4	0.7	2.8	7.3	4.2	2.5	0.9	1.1	17.7	3.9	10.0	9.1		13.4
Wright	99.4	43.3	0.8	3.1	8.1	4.3	2.8	1.9	3.0	16.8	4.5	9.3	11.8		17.0

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STATES

The 50 States and the District of Columbia are the constituent units of the United States.

COUNTIES

In most States, the primary divisions are termed counties. In Louisiana, these divisions are known as parishes. In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized boroughs together with the "census areas" which were developed for general statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are

one or more cities which are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for census purposes.

COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Statistics for subdivisions of counties are presented for 11 States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin). A series of tables paralleling those for places and identified with an "a" suffix present data for minor civil divisions (i.e., towns and townships) of 2,500 or more inhabitants. In this report, minor civil divisions (MCD's) coextensive with census designated places (CDP's) are shown only as MCD's.

PLACES

Two types of places are recognized in the census reports—incorporated places and census designated places—as defined below. Places with a 1980 population below 2,500 are not shown in this report.

Central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

Incorporated Places

Incorporated places recognized in the reports of the census are those which are incorporated under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: boroughs in Alaska and New

York, and towns in the six New England States, New York and Wisconsin. The towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are also recognized as minor civil divisions (MCD's) for census purposes. The boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

In Connecticut, a unique situation exists in which one incorporated place (Woodmont borough) is subordinate to another (Milford city). The city of Milford is coextensive with the town of Milford. In the tables for the Connecticut report in this series and other series of 1980 census reports, data shown for Milford city exclude those for Woodmont borough, and the user must therefore refer to data for Milford town (which include those for the borough) for data for Milford city.

Census Designated Places

As in the 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses, the Census Bureau has delineated boundaries for closely settled population centers without corporate limits. In 1980, the name of each such place is followed by "(CDP)," meaning "census designated place." In the 1970 and earlier censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place." To be recognized for the 1980 census, CDP's must have a minimum 1980 population as follows:

Area	Minimum CDP population
Alaska	25
Hawaii	300
All other States:	
Inside urbanized areas:	
With one or more cities of 50,000 or more	5,000
With no city of 50,000 or more	1,000
Outside urbanized areas	1,000

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the 1980 census reports are CDP's. Honolulu CDP essentially represents the Honolulu Judicial District. The city of Honolulu, coextensive with the county of Honolulu, is not recognized for census purposes.

In many of the 11 States for which data are shown for MCD's (see section above on county subdivisions) certain CDP's are coextensive with MCD's (i.e., towns and townships). Data for these entities are shown only in the Town/Township tables in the reports for those States.

URBAN AND RURAL RESIDENCE

As defined for the 1980 census, the urban population comprises all persons living in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more inhabitants outside urbanized areas (see definition of urbanized areas). More specifically, the urban population consists of all persons living in (1) places of 2,500 or more inhabitants incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding those persons living in the rural portions of extended cities; (2) census designated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants; and (3) other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas. The population not classified as urban constitutes the *rural* population.

In censuses prior to 1950, the urban population comprised all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 or more inhabitants and areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. A definition of urban population restricted to incorporated places having 2,500 or more inhabitants excludes a number of large and densely settled areas merely because they are not incorporated. Prior to 1950, an effort was made to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by inclusion of selected areas which were classified as urban under special rules; however, the inhabitants of many large and closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban population.

To improve its measure of the urban population, the Bureau of the Census in 1950 adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for unincorporated places. For the 1950 census, the urban population was defined as all persons residing in urbanized areas and, outside these areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, which had 2,500 or more inhabitants. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in 1960, (but not in 1970 or 1980), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Va., were designated as urban. However, most of the residents of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban in any event because they were residents of an urbanized area or an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more. Second, "extended cities" (see following section for definition) were identified in 1970 and 1980. Their recognition has, in general, had very little impact on the urban and rural population figures. Third, changes since 1970 in the criteria for defining central cities have permitted urbanized areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Rural Farm

The farm population is identified only in rural areas and includes all persons living on places of one acre or more from which at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold during 1979. The definition of a farm has been changed since the 1970 census, when a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of annual sales or a place of under 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales.

Extended Cities

Since 1960 there has been an increasing trend toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory essentially rural in character. The classification of all the inhabitants of such cities as urban would include in the urban population persons whose environment is primarily rural in character. For the 1970 and 1980 censuses, in order to separate these people from those residing in the closely settled portions of such cities, the Bureau of the Census classified as rural a portion

or portions of each such city that was located in an urbanized area. To be treated as an extended city, a city must contain one or more areas that are each at least 5 square miles in extent and have a population density of less than 100 persons per square mile. The area or areas must constitute at least 25 percent of the land area of the legal city or include at least 25 square miles. These areas are excluded from the urbanized area.

Those cities designated as extended cities thus consist of an urban part and a rural part. In the tables of this report, data for the urban part are shown separately following the data for the entire city. Only the urban part is considered to be the central city of an urbanized area. However, the term "central city" as used for SMSA's refers to the entire population within the legal boundaries of the city. In tables 56, 57, 58, 59, and 60, data for central cities of SMSA's are shown under "urban" and therefore exclude the rural parts of extended cities.

URBANIZED AREAS

Definition

The major objective of the Census Bureau in delineating urbanized areas is to provide a better separation of urban and rural population in the vicinity of large cities. An urbanized area consists of a central city or cities, and surrounding closely settled territory ("urban fringe").

The following criteria are used in determining the eligibility and definition of the 1980 urbanized areas:¹

An urbanized area comprises an incorporated place² and adjacent densely settled surrounding area that together have a minimum population of 50,000.³ The densely settled surrounding area consists of:

1. Contiguous incorporated or census designated places having:

¹ All references to population counts and densities relate to data from the 1980 census.

² In Hawaii, incorporated places do not exist in the sense of functioning local governmental units. Instead, census designated places are used in defining a central city and for applying urbanized area criteria.

³ The rural portions of extended cities, as defined in the Census Bureau's extended city criteria, are excluded from the urbanized area. In addition, for an urbanized area to be recognized, it must include a population of at least 25,000 that does not reside on a military base.

- a. A population of 2,500 or more; or,
 - b. A population of fewer than 2,500 but having either a population density of 1,000 persons per square mile, or a closely settled area containing a minimum of 50 percent of the population, or a cluster of at least 100 housing units.
2. Contiguous unincorporated area which is connected by road and has a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile.⁴
 3. Other contiguous unincorporated area with a density of less than 1,000 persons per square mile, provided that it:
 - a. Eliminates an enclave of less than 5 square miles which is surrounded by built-up area.
 - b. Closes an indentation in the boundary of the densely settled area that is no more than 1 mile across the open end and encompasses no more than 5 square miles.
 - c. Links an outlying area of qualifying density, provided that the outlying area is:
 - (1) Connected by road to, and is not more than 1½ miles from, the main body of the urbanized area.
 - (2) Separated from the main body of the urbanized area by water or other undevelopable area, is connected by road to the main body of the urbanized area, and is not more than 5 miles from the main body of the urbanized area.
 4. Large concentrations of nonresidential urban area (such as industrial parks, office areas, and major airports), which have at least one-quarter of their boundary contiguous to an urbanized area.

A map of each urbanized area in this State appears in the PC80-1-A report for the State.

Urbanized Area Titles

1. The titles of urbanized areas existing prior to the 1980 Census of Popula-

⁴ Any area of extensive nonresidential urban land use, such as railroad yards, airports, factories, parks, golf courses, and cemeteries, is excluded in computing the population density.

tion and Housing are retained unchanged except for mergers and for those areas meeting items 4 and/or 5 of the titling criteria.

2. The titles of new urbanized areas qualifying as the result of the 1980 census are determined as follows:
 - a. The name of the incorporated place with the largest population in the urbanized area is always listed.
 - b. The names of up to two additional incorporated places may be listed, with eligibility determined as follows:
 - (1) Those with a population of at least 250,000.
 - (2) Those with a population of 15,000 to 250,000, provided that they are at least one-third the population of the largest place in the urbanized area.
3. Area titles that include the names of more than one incorporated place start with the name of the largest and list the others in descending order of their population.
4. In addition to incorporated place names, the titles contain the name of each State into which the urbanized area extends.
5. Regional titles may be used to identify urbanized areas with population over 1 million, in which case only the largest city of the urbanized area is included in the title.

Urbanized Area Central Cities

The central cities of urbanized areas are those named in the titles except where regional titles are used. In such cases, the central cities are those that have qualified under items 1 or 2 of the titling criteria. Data for central cities of urbanized areas refer to the urban portion of these cities, thus excluding the rural portions of extended cities, as discussed above.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Definition

The general concept of a metropolitan area is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities

which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. The standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on metropolitan areas. The SMSA's are designated and defined by the Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards developed by the inter-agency Federal Committee on Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Each SMSA has one or more central counties containing the area's main population concentration: an urbanized area with at least 50,000 inhabitants. An SMSA may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social relationships with the central counties. The outlying counties must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and must also meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, SMSA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The population living in SMSA's may also be referred to as the metropolitan population. The population is subdivided into "inside central city (or cities)" and "outside central city (or cities)." The population living outside SMSA's constitutes the nonmetropolitan population.

SMSA Titles

Each SMSA except one (Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.) has at least one central city. The titles of SMSA's include up to three city names, as well as the name of each State into which the SMSA extends. For the 1980 census, central cities of SMSA's are those named in the titles of the SMSA's, with the exception of Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y., which has no central city, and Northeast Pennsylvania, the central cities of which are Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, and Hazleton. Data on central cities of SMSA's include the entire population within the legal city boundaries. In Hawaii, where there are no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census, census designated places are recognized as central cities.

In this report, central cities of standard metropolitan statistical areas, regardless of population, are shown only in the

tables designated "... for Areas and Places." Thus, a central city with a population between 10,000 and 50,000 will not appear in the tables for places of 10,000 to 50,000.

New SMSA Standards

New standards for designating and defining metropolitan statistical areas were published in the *Federal Register* on January 3, 1980. The SMSA's recognized for the 1980 census comprise (1) all areas as defined on January 1, 1980, except for one area which was defined provisionally during the 1970's on the basis of population estimates but whose qualification was not confirmed by 1980 census counts; and (2) a group of 36 new areas defined on the basis of 1980 census counts and the new standards that were published on January 3, 1980.

When the data on commuting flows become available from 1980 census tabulations, the new standards will be applied to the areas existing on January 1, 1980, and the boundaries, definitions, and titles for all SMSA's will be reviewed.

To aid users who want to become familiar with the SMSA standards and how they are applied, documents are available from the Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

STANDARD CONSOLIDATED STATISTICAL AREAS

In some parts of the country, metropolitan development has progressed to the point that adjoining SMSA's are themselves socially and economically inter-related. These areas are designated standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's) by the Office of Management and Budget, and are defined using standards included as part of the new SMSA standards described above.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZED AREAS AND SMSA's

Although urbanized areas and SMSA's

are closely related in concept, there are important differences. The urbanized area consists of the contiguous built-up territory around each larger city and thus corresponds generally to the core of the SMSA. The SMSA definitions use counties as building blocks (in New England, cities and towns are used). SMSA's are generally larger than their core urbanized area because they include discontinuous urban and suburban development beyond the periphery of the continuously built-up territory. SMSA's may also include rural territory, while urbanized areas do not.

The new SMSA standards provide that each SMSA must include an urbanized area. SMSA's with separate large urban concentrations may include two or more urbanized areas. Occasionally, a portion of an urbanized area extends across the SMSA boundary into a nonmetropolitan county or another SMSA. Such portions are usually quite small in area and population. While each SMSA must include an urbanized area, urbanized areas may be defined outside the boundaries of any SMSA.

AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS

American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1980 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and State governments. Federal and State reservations are located in 33 States and may cross State, county, minor civil division/census county division, and place boundaries. In this report, tribal trust lands outside the boundaries of reservations (off reservation) are not included as part of the reservations.

As part of 1980 census evaluations, there will be an evaluation of data for American Indian reservations. The results of the evaluation will be presented in 1980 census special reports on the American Indian population.

Data on 115 American Indian reservations were published in the 1970 census subject report, American Indians, PC(2)-1F. However, 1980 data may not be comparable to 1970 data because of boundary changes, improvements in geographic identification, enumeration techniques, etc., used in the 1980 census.

ALASKA NATIVE VILLAGES

Alaska Native villages constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska which were listed in sections 11 and 16 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Public Law 92-203, or which met the requirements of the act, and which the Secretary of Interior determined were, on the 1970 census enumeration date (April 1), composed of 25 or more Alaska Natives. This list was reviewed and updated for the Census Bureau by the State of Alaska prior to the 1980 census, to identify specifically only those entities that were recognized legally as Alaska Native villages.

Data on Alaska Native villages are not available from previous censuses. Some cities and "unincorporated places" (referred to as "census designated places" in 1980) which were identified in the 1970 census may, however, correspond to 1980 Alaska Native villages, but may not have identical boundaries.

AREA MEASUREMENTS

Area measurement figures for counties and county equivalents are available in table 2 of the PC80-1-A State reports and table 17 of the PC80-1-A1, United States Summary report. Area figures for standard metropolitan statistical areas, urbanized areas, places of 2,500 or more, and, in 11 States, MCD's of 2,500 or more, can be found in PC80-1-A1, United States Summary.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

GENERAL	B-1	INCOME IN 1979	B-19
HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS	B-1	Type of Income	B-19
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Family and Subfamily	B-2	Comparability With Earlier Census Data	B-23
Group Quarters	B-2	Limitations	B-23
SEX	B-2		
RACE	B-3	GENERAL	
AGE	B-4	The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The principal determinant for the responses was, therefore, the questionnaire and its accompanying instruction guide. Furthermore, census takers were instructed in their telephone and personal visit interviews to read the questions directly from the questionnaire. The definitions and explanations given below for each subject are drawn largely from various technical and procedural materials used in the collection of the data. These materials helped the census interviewers to understand more fully the intent of each question, and thus to resolve problems on unusual cases in a manner consistent with this intent. Also included is certain explanatory information to assist the user in the proper utilization of the statistics.	
MARITAL STATUS	B-4	Facsimiles of the questionnaire pages containing the population questions used to produce the data shown in this report and the pages of the respondent instruction guide which relate to these questions are presented in appendix E.	
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Occupation Classification System	B-14	Household	
Industry Classification System	B-16	A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms,	
Class of Worker	B-17		

or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. The allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Householder—One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished—a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child—A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Other Relative—Any person related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, who is not shown separately in the particular table (e.g., "spouse," "child," "brother or sister," or "parent").

Nonrelative—Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions—Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease

patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other—This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number or relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—

The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to question 3, which was asked of all persons. At the time of field review, most cases in which sex was not reported were resolved by determining the appro-

priate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. When sex remained blank, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and the age and marital status of the person. The general allocation procedure is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and "Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition,

persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups—The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences

are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census questionnaire was expanded to include four additional

groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (on age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In

censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Persons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person. The general allocation process is described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's

parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spanish and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race. This procedure is a variation of the general allocation process described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Limitation of the Data—A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the Spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Population—The data on the Spanish origin population shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability, as explained in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponding PC80-1-B report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data—The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements in the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a sizable but unknown number of persons of Hispanic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the category "Central or South Ameri-

can" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as *not* "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School—Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related" school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or

supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religions.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for those 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by

equivalency test (GED), mark '12' " (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade, he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school grad-

uates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed—The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from .0 to .9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

NATIVITY AND PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on nativity and place of birth were derived from answers to questions 11 and 12.

Nativity—Information on place of birth was used to classify the population of the United States into two major categories: Native and Foreign born. The category "Native" comprises persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. Also included in this category is the small number of persons who were born at sea or in a foreign country but have at least one American parent. Persons not classified as "Native" were classified as "Foreign born." When information on

place of birth was missing, nativity was assigned on the basis of related information and the answers to question 12a on citizenship of persons born in a foreign country. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting nativity were generally classified as native.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on nativity and place of birth and similar data shown in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of PHC80-S2 reports.

Place of Birth—Respondents were instructed to report place of birth in terms of the mother's usual State of residence at the time of the birth rather than in terms of the location of the hospital if the birth occurred in a hospital. In this report, the native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they were residing at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; and persons born abroad or at sea with at least one American parent. Persons born in a foreign country were asked to report their country of birth according to international boundaries as recognized by the United States government on April 1, 1980. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some of these persons may have reported their country of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference. Selected countries of birth are shown in this report.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Information on specific country of birth, however, was not allocated. In previous censuses, place of birth data were not allocated. Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. For the more recent censuses, State of birth has been published for the native population of the urban, rural-nonfarm, and rural-farm parts of States, and of individual cities above a specified size, SMSA's, and counties.

CITIZENSHIP AND YEAR OF IMMIGRATION

Data on citizenship and year of immigration were derived from answers to questions 12a and 12b, which were asked of persons who reported being born in a foreign country. Persons who were born abroad or at sea and who had at least one American parent were to report themselves as "Born abroad of American parents."

Citizenship—Information on citizenship was used to classify the population into two major categories: citizens and non-citizens. Citizens are further classified as native, as defined above, or as naturalized. It was assumed that all native persons were citizens. Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the decennial censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, and 1970.

If citizenship was not reported, a response was assigned by computer using the responses of other persons based on year of immigration and country of birth.

Year of Immigration—Foreign-born persons were to indicate in question 12b the period which covered the year they came to stay permanently in the United States. A question on year of immigration was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930 and in 1970. If year of immigration was not reported, a response was assigned using the responses of other persons based on age and race.

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

The data on language spoken at home and English ability were derived from answers to questions 13a, 13b, and 13c. The questions were intended to measure the extent to which languages other than English were currently being spoken and the number of persons who felt that their English ability was limited. These statistics are used to identify geographic areas with large numbers of non-English speakers, areas with concentrations of speakers of a particular non-English language, and areas where large numbers of limited English speakers reside. The questions were not intended to determine which language was a person's main

language, or whether a person was fluent in the non-English language that he or she reported. Therefore, persons who reported speaking a language other than English may have also spoken English at home and they may have been more fluent in English than in the non-English language.

Language Spoken at Home—Persons were asked in question 13a whether they currently spoke a language other than English at home. Those persons who reported speaking a language other than English were asked in question 13b to report what language they spoke. Their answers were coded using a detailed language list which distinguished approximately 400 languages. In the tables in this report only a few major languages could be shown separately. The remaining languages which were reported specifically by persons were grouped in an "Other specified language" category.

When the language was not on the detailed language list or when a person failed to report any language, and it could not be allocated based upon other information supplied by the person, the response was included in the "Unspecified language" category.

Ability to Speak English—Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home were also asked in question 13c to characterize their ability to speak English. These responses were extremely subjective; they were the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census forms are usually filled by one household member, may have represented the perception of another household member.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of these data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the categories of the population to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

For most of the census years, 1910 through 1940 and in 1960 and 1970, a question on "mother tongue" was asked, that is, persons were asked to report the language spoken in childhood or the language spoken before a foreign-born person immigrated to the United States. In the 1910 and 1920 censuses, statistics on mother tongue were published for the foreign stock (i.e., foreign born and

native of foreign or mixed parentage) White population; in 1930, for the foreign-born White population; in 1940, for native White of native parentage and the White foreign stock; in 1960 for all foreign-born persons; and in 1970, for all persons. Ability to speak English, a simple "Yes" or "No" question, was asked in the censuses of 1890 through 1930.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on language spoken at home and ability to speak English and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of minor errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses

were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

In tables 105 to 114, six ancestry groups—English, French, German, Irish, Italian, and Polish—plus four other ancestry groups which vary from State to State are shown. The variable ancestry groups are the largest four single or multiple ancestry groups within the particular State. In determining the four largest groups, categories such as Spanish origin groups and groups identified in the race question were omitted from consideration. This was done to minimize the presentation of generally duplicative data.

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence

on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also

somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

ACTIVITY IN 1975

The data on activity in 1975 come from answers to question 17 which asked persons 15 years old and over whether they were "in the Armed Forces," "attending college," or "working full or part-time at a job or business" in 1975. Nonresponse was allocated based on answers to other questions and related characteristics. The data are only shown for persons 21 years and over (i.e., persons who were 16 years and over in 1975).

VETERAN STATUS

The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 18. A "veteran," as defined in census publications, is a person 16 years old or over who has served but is not now serving on active duty in the Armed Forces of the United States. Persons are classified as veterans if they were ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. Persons in the National Guard or in military reserve units are classified as veterans only if they were ever called to active duty. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans. The allocation rates for veteran status shown in table C-1 are computed based on the number of *civilian* persons 16 years and over, rather than total persons 16 years and over, as implied on that table.

Period of Service—Persons who indicated in question 18a that they were veterans were asked to indicate the period or periods in which they served (question 18b). Persons serving in more than one period were classified in the most recent wartime period of service. For example, in Table 70 persons who served both

during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 were classified in the "Korean conflict" category. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The data were edited to eliminate reported period(s) of service which were inconsistent with the age of the person.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Veteran status was asked of both men and women in the 1980 census, the first time such data were collected for women. The wording of the question was changed from the 1970 version in order to make more clear the appropriate response for persons who served in National Guard or reserve units only.

Two categories of period of service were added since 1970: the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964, and the post-Vietnam peacetime era beginning in May 1975. As in 1970, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category.

WORK DISABILITY

The data on disability status were derived from answers to question 19. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" refers to both physical and mental conditions. Temporary health problems are not considered a health condition.

Persons are considered limited in the kind or amount of work they could do if they were restricted in the kinds of jobs at which they were able to work or if they were unable to work at a full-time job.

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION DISABILITY

Persons are identified as having a public transportation disability if they had a health condition which had lasted 6 or

more months and which made it difficult or impossible for them to use buses, trains, subways, or other forms of public transportation.

FERTILITY (CHILDREN EVER BORN)

The data on children ever born were derived from answers to question 20, which was asked of women 15 years old and over, regardless of marital status. Excluded were still-births, stepchildren, and adopted children. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

In the 1980 census, a terminal category of "12 or more" was used for recording the number of children ever born. For purposes of computing the total number of children ever born, the terminal category was given a mean value of 13.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1980 as in 1970. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. In virtually all of the tables in 1970 census volumes, data presented on children ever born to all women assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some of the women have had children. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to all women are not comparable between the 1980 reports and previous census reports, since the 1980 census reports include data on children ever born to single women. Data presented for children ever born to women ever married are comparable between the 1980 census and previous censuses containing this question.

MARITAL HISTORY

The data on marital history were derived from answers to question 21, which was asked of persons 15 years and over.

Information on whether married more than once and on age at first marriage has been obtained in each census since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, the question on how the first marriage ended was also included.

For all persons reported as now married, separated, widowed, or divorced at the time of the enumeration, data were obtained on the date of the first marriage. From this information and from current age, data on age at first marriage and years since first marriage were derived. For each person who had been married more than once, information was obtained on how the first marriage ended. Persons shown as "known to have been widowed" include currently widowed persons and those currently married or divorced persons married more than once whose first marriage ended in widowhood. Persons shown as "known to have been divorced" include currently divorced persons and those currently married or widowed persons who were married more than once and whose first marriage did not end in widowhood.

When marital history was not reported or was incomplete, it was allocated according to age, sex, and marital status of the person, relationship to householder, and age of the oldest own child present in the household. Consistency was maintained between the marital histories of husband and wife when they were reported as members of the same household.

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP

code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

For purposes of this report, place-of-work locations are defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." Area of residence refers to the particular tabulation area or areas shown in each table. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, the place-of-work data pertain to the number of workers living in each county who worked there, and the number who worked outside their county of residence. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual SMSA's, counties, and places, the place-of-work data for each of these areas pertain to the number of workers living in the area who worked inside or outside its boundaries.

Persons were tabulated as working in an incorporated place if they reported working inside its legal limits, or reported an incorporated place as their place of work without specifying whether or not they worked inside its legal boundaries. Persons who reported working outside the limits of an incorporated place were tabulated as working outside the place. In contrast, persons who reported a census designated place (CDP)—a place with no legal boundaries—as their place of work were tabulated as working in that place regardless of their response on the incorporated limits question. The accuracy of place-of-work data for certain CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and

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the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for minor civil divisions (townships and towns) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and were, therefore, reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that forms part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. It is believed that the accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems resulting from unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located; or that resulted when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Data on place of work are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample (see Appendix D). Therefore, figures in tabulations involving place of work may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of workers 16 years old and over from place-of-work tabulations may not agree with the same category shown for means of transportation to work tabulations.

MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO WORK

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questions 24b, 24c, and 24d which were asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week. Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day

were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category "Private vehicle" includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category "Public transportation" includes workers who used a bus or streetcar, subway or elevated train, railroad, or taxicab.

A question on carpooling (question 24c) was asked of all workers who reported their means of transportation to work as "car," "truck," or "van." The category "Drive alone" includes persons who usually drove alone to work, as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category "Carpool" includes workers who reported that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger during the reference week.

The means of transportation data for some areas in this report may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an SMSA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available), and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was not available where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an SMSA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy—The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to question 24d, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week), and who reported in question 24c that they usually shared driving, drove others, or rode as a passenger in a car, truck, or van. Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The measure "persons per private vehicle" is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the

number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Travel Time to Work—The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to question 24a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools and time spent in other activities related to getting to work.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work relate to the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. However, for the majority of persons the reference week for the 1980 census was the last week in March 1980. Passover and Good Friday occurred in the following week (the first week of April, 1980). Many workers presumably took time off for these observances. These holidays could have affected the data on hours worked for some areas if the first week in April was the reference week for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of labor force status since labor force data are based on work activity during the entire reference week.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years

old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding lay-off); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed—Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed—Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing

letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force—The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classified as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—The term "Worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers—This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources—Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious

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organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

Actual Hours Worked—All persons in the sample who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in item 22b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working.

LABOR FORCE STATUS IN 1979

The data on labor force status in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31. Persons 16 years old and over are classified as "In labor force in 1979" if (a) in 1979 they worked 1 or more weeks for pay or profit (including weeks on paid vacation or on paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business, or were on active duty in the Armed Forces; or (b) had any weeks of unemployment in 1979. The categories "Worked in 1979" and "With unemployment in 1979" are *not* mutually exclusive.

Worked in 1979 (Work Status in 1979)—Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks accord-

ing to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1979;" all other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1979." Some tables showing work status in 1979 include 15 years olds; these persons are classified as "Did not work in 1979," by definition.

Weeks Worked in 1979—The data on weeks worked in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 31a and 31b. Question 31b (Weeks worked in 1979) was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated in Question 31a that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included. It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1979 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there is some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay.

Usual Hours Worked in 1979—The data on usual hours worked per week in 1979 were derived from answers to question 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years and over who indicated that they worked in 1979.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person *usually* worked during the weeks worked in 1979. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1979. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1979, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1979 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 22b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—Persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1979 are classified as "Year-round full-time workers."

With Unemployment in 1979—Persons 16 years old and over who had one or more weeks of unemployment in 1979 according to the criteria described below are classified as "With unemployment in 1979."

The data on weeks of unemployment in 1979 pertain to the number of weeks during 1979 in which a person 16 years old and over did not work but spent any time looking for work (that is, trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice) or on layoff from a job. Examples of looking for work are presented in the definition of *unemployed*. Excluded from weeks of unemployment are any weeks in which the person worked, even for one hour; or any weeks for which the person received any wages or salary; or in which the person was on active duty in the Armed Forces, on paid vacation, or on paid leave. The question on weeks of unemployment did not inquire whether persons who reported looking for work were available to accept a job. The number of weeks of unemployment is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire calendar year 1979, regardless of whether the periods of unemployment were continuous.

Mean Weeks of Unemployment—The mean is based on the distribution of persons with unemployment by individual weeks of unemployment from 1 to 52 weeks.

Number of Workers in Family in 1979—The term "Worker" as used for these data is defined according to the criteria described in the section on "Worked in 1979."

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1980 census are comparable with data from the 1970 and 1960 censuses but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. On the three most recent census

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questionnaires, two separate questions were used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked was applicable. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the weeks worked question by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals; in 1980, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

The data on weeks looking for work in previous year (1979) were collected in 1980 for the first time since the 1890 census; the data on usual hours worked were collected for the first time ever in the 1980 census.

OCCUPATION, INDUSTRY, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and for those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population: *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the

Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 *Standard Occupational Classification Manual* (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

This report presents selected groupings of the 503 categories. The most detailed tabulation contains 47 occupation data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the SOC code definition of each category in parentheses. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major occupation groups, not shown in the report. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides information on the composition of the detailed categories.

Executive, Administrative, and Managerial Occupations (11-14)

Officials and administrators, public administration (11)—Includes legislators, chief executives, general ad-

ministrators, and administrators, protective services.

Management related occupations (14)—Includes accountants; auditors; financial officers; management analysts; personnel, training, and labor relations specialists; buyers and purchasing agents; business and promotion agents; and inspectors and compliance officers, including construction.

**Officials and administrators, other* (12, 13)—Includes financial, personnel and labor relations, purchasing, marketing, advertising, and public relations managers; education and health administrators; property and real estate managers; postmasters and mail superintendents; and funeral directors.

Professional Specialty Occupations (16-34, 398)

Engineers and natural scientists (16-18)—Includes architects, engineers, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists.

Engineers (162, 163)—Includes aerospace, metallurgical, mining, petroleum, chemical, nuclear, civil, agricultural, electrical and electronic, industrial, mechanical, and marine engineers, and naval architects.

**Architects, surveyors, mathematicians, and natural scientists* (161, 164, 17, 18)—Includes architects, surveyors, and mapping scientists; computer systems analysts; operations and systems researchers and analysts; actuaries, mathematicians, and statisticians; physicists, geologists, and chemists except biochemists; and atmospheric, space, agricultural, biological, forestry, conservation, and medical scientists.

Health diagnosing occupations (26-28)—Includes physicians, dentists, veterinarians, optometrists, and podiatrists.

Health assessment and treating occupations (29, 30)—Includes registered nurses, pharmacists, dietitians, therapists, and physicians' assistants.

Teachers, librarians, and counselors (22-25)

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Teachers, elementary and secondary schools(231-233)—Includes prekindergarten, kindergarten, elementary, and secondary school teachers, but excludes principals and supervisors.

**Other teachers, librarians, and counselors* (22, 235, 236, 239, 24, 25)—Includes teachers, except elementary and secondary schools, vocational and educational counselors, librarians, archivists, and curators.

**Other professional specialty occupations* (19-21, 32-34, 398)—Includes economists, psychologists, sociologists, urban planners, social workers, recreation workers, the clergy and other religious workers, lawyers, judges, editors and reporters, announcers, public relations specialists, photographers, writers, artists, and entertainers.

Technicians and Related Support Occupations(36-39, except 398; 825)

Health technologists and technicians (36)—Includes clinical laboratory, health record, and radiologic technicians; dental hygienists; and licensed practical nurses.

Technologists and technicians, except health (37-39, except 398; 825)—Includes engineering, science, and surveying technicians; drafting occupations; airplane pilots; air traffic controllers; broadcast equipment operators; computer programmers; tool programmers; numerical control; and legal assistants.

Sales Occupations (40-44)

Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations (40)

Sales representatives, commodities and finance (41, 42)—Includes insurance, real estate, securities, advertising, and other business service sales occupations; sales engineers; and mining, manufacturing, and wholesale trade sales representatives.

Other sales occupations(43, 44)—Includes retail sales workers; sales counter clerks; cashiers; street and door-to-door sales workers; news vendors;

demonstrators, promoters, and models; auctioneers; and sales support occupations.

Cashiers(4364)

Administrative Support Occupations, Including Clerical(45-47)

Computer equipment operators(461)

Secretaries, stenographers, and typists (462)

Financial records processing occupations(471)—Includes bookkeepers; accounting, payroll, billing, and cost clerks; and billing and calculating machine operators.

Mail and message distributing occupations (474)—Includes postal clerks, mail carriers, mail clerks, and messengers.

**Other administrative support occupations*(45, 46, except 461, 462; 47 except 471, 474)—Includes clerical supervisors; interviewers; receptionists; transportation and reservation agents; hotel, classified-ad, correspondence, personnel, library, file, order, and record clerks; duplicating, mail, and office machine operators; telephone operators, telegraphers, and other communications equipment operators; dispatchers; production coordinators; traffic, shipping, stock and inventory clerks; meter readers; weighers, measurers, and checkers, samplers; expeditors; adjusters and investigators; bill and account collectors; eligibility, office, and statistical clerks; bank tellers; proofreaders; data-entry keyers; and teachers' aides.

Private Household Occupations(50)—Includes launderers, cooks, housekeepers, child care workers, and household cleaners and servants.

Protective Service Occupations(51)

Police and firefighters(5123, 5132)—Includes police, detectives, and firefighters.

**Other protective service occupations* (511, 5122, 5133, 5134, 514)—Includes protective service supervisors, fire inspection and prevention occu-

pations, sheriffs and other law enforcement officers, correctional institution officers, and guards.

Service Occupations, Except Protective and Household(52)

Food service occupations(521)—Includes bartenders; cooks; waiters; kitchen, food counter, and fountain workers; and waiters' assistants.

Cleaning and building service occupations(524)—Includes maids and housemen, janitors, elevator operators, and pest control occupations.

**Health and personal service occupations*(523, 525, 526)—Includes dental assistants, nursing and other health aides, orderlies and attendants, barbers, hairdressers and cosmetologists, recreation and public transportation attendants, guides, ushers, baggage porters, bellhops, welfare service aides, and child care workers.

Farming, Forestry, and Fishing Occupations(55-58, part 8241)

Farm operators and managers(55)

Farm workers and related occupations (56)—Includes farm, marine life, cultivation, and nursery workers; groundskeepers and gardeners; animal caretakers; and graders, sorters, and inspectors, agricultural products.

**Forestry and fishing occupations*(57, 58, part 8241)—Includes forestry and logging workers, fishers, captains of fishing vessels, hunters, and trappers.

Precision Production, Craft, and Repair Occupations(60-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)

Mechanics and repairers (60, 61)—Includes vehicle and mobile equipment, industrial machinery, machinery maintenance, heating, and air conditioning mechanics; electrical and electronic equipment repairers, including telephone and telephone line installers; and camera, watch, musical instruments, office machine, mechanical controls, and valve repairers; locksmiths; elevator installers; and millwrights.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Construction trades(63, 64 except 632)—Includes brickmasons, stonemasons, tile setters, carpet installers, carpenters, drywall installers, electricians, electrical power installers and repairers, painters, paperhangers, plasterers, plumbers, concrete finishers, glaziers, insulation workers, paving equipment operators, roofers, sheet-metal duct installers, structural metal workers, earth drillers, and construction apprentices.

Precision production occupations(67-71 except part of 68, part 7477, 7668, part 7677, 7752, 828)—Includes precision metalworking and woodworking occupations, precision textile and apparel machine workers, precision workers, assorted materials, precision food production occupations, precision inspectors and testers, plant and system operators, and production supervisors.

**Extractive occupations*(632, 65)—Includes oil well drillers, explosives workers, miners and mining machine operators.

Machine Operators, Assemblers, and Inspectors (Part of 68, 73-78)

Machine operators and tenders, except precision(Major parts of 73-76, plus minor part of 68)—Includes metal and plastic working, fabricating, metal and plastic processing, printing, textile and apparel machine operators; machine operators of assorted materials with such functions as blending, cementing, packaging, filtering, paint spraying, washing, etc.; motion picture projectionists; and photographic process machine operators.

Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors, and samplers(77 except 7752, 78, plus minor parts of 73 and 75)—Includes welders, solderers, assemblers; hand-cutting, molding, painting, engraving, and miscellaneous hand working occupations; and production inspectors, testers, samplers, and weighers.

Transportation and Material Moving Occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 83, 874)

Transportation occupations (811, 821, 823, 824, except part of 8241, 874)

Motor vehicle operators (8111, 821, 874)—Includes truck, bus, and taxicab drivers; chauffeurs; driver-sales workers; and parking lot attendants.

**Rail and water transportation occupations*—(8113, 823, 824 except part 8241)—Includes railroad conductors, yardmasters, brake, signal, and switch operators; rail vehicle operators; locomotive operation occupations; ship captains, except fishing vessels; sailors and deckhands; bridge, lock, and lighthouse tenders.

Material moving equipment operators (812, 83)—Includes operating engineers; longshore equipment, hoist, and crane and tower operators; excavating machine operators including dozers; and industrial truck and tractor equipment operators.

Handlers, Equipment Cleaners, Helpers, and Laborers(85-87, except 874)

Construction laborers(871)

Freight, stock, and material handlers (872)—Includes garbage collectors, stevedores, stock handlers and baggers, machine feeders, and other material handlers.

**Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers* (85, 86, 873, 875)—Includes mechanic, construction, extractive, and production helpers; garage and service station related workers; vehicle washers; hand packers; and laborers, except construction.

The highest level of aggregation provided by the SOC is six summary groupings. These six groupings are shown below with their component two digit SOC codes shown in parentheses.

Managerial and professional specialty occupations (11 — 34)

Technical, sales, and administrative support occupations (36 — 47)

Service occupations (50 — 52)

Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations (55 — 58)

Precision production, craft, and repair occupations (60 — 71)

Operators, fabricators, and laborers (73 — 87)

Industry Classification System

The industry classification system developed for the 1980 Census of Population consists of 231 categories classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940 the industrial classification has been based on the *Standard Industrial Classification Manual* (SIC). The 1980 census classification was developed from the 1972 SIC published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, and the 1977 supplement to that manual.

This report presents selected groups of the 231 categories. The most detailed tabulation includes 46 industry data lines, which are shown below with their component categories and the equivalent SIC codes in parentheses after each of the group titles. The lines marked with an asterisk (*) are the remainder of major industry groups, not shown in the report. For readers without access to the SIC, the list below also presents descriptive terms of the content of the categories as required. Major industry group titles are in bold face. The 1980 Census of Population: *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* (PHC80-R4), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., provides additional information on the industry classification system.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries(01, 02, 07-09)

Agriculture(01, 02, 07)

Forestry and fisheries(08, 09)

Mining(10-14)

Construction(15-17)

Manufacturing(20-39)

Food and kindred products(20)—Includes meat, dairy, and grain products; bakery and sugar products; beverage industries; and canning and preserving.

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

Textile mill and finished textile products(22, 23)—Includes textiles, carpets, and apparel.

Printing, publishing, and allied industries(27)

Chemicals and allied products(28)—Includes synthetic fibers, drugs, soaps, and paints.

**Other nondurable goods* (21, 26, 29-31)—Includes tobacco, paper, petroleum refining and coal, rubber, plastics, and leather products.

Furniture, lumber, and wood products (24, 25)—Includes logging, sawmills, mobile home and furniture manufacturing.

Primary metal industries(33)—Includes primary iron, steel, and aluminum furnaces, and rolling and finishing mills.

Fabricated metal industries, including ordnance(34)

Machinery, except electrical(35)—Includes engines, farm machinery, and office and electronic computing equipment.

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies(36)

Transportation equipment(37)

**Other durable goods, including not specified manufacturing* (32, 38, 39)—Includes stone, clay, glass, and concrete products; scientific instruments; optical and health supplies; photographic equipment; watches and clocks; and toys and sporting goods.

Transportation, Communications, and Other Public Utilities(40-49)

Railroads(40)

Trucking service and warehousing(42)

Other transportation(41, 43-47)—Includes urban transit, bus, water, and air transportation, pipelines and transportation services, and the U.S. postal service.

Communications(48)—Includes radio, television, telephone, and telegraph communication services.

Utilities and sanitary services(49)—Includes electric, gas, water, and sanitary services.

Wholesale Trade(50, 51)

Retail Trade(52-59)

General merchandise stores(53)—Includes department stores and variety stores.

Food, bakery, and dairy stores(54)

Automotive dealers and gasoline stations(55)

Eating and drinking places(58)

**Other retail trade* (52, 56, 57, 59)

Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate(60-67)

Banking and credit agencies(60, 61)

Insurance, real estate, and other finance(62-67)

Business and Repair Services(73, 75, 76)

Business services(73)—Includes advertising, research labs, employment agencies, consulting services, computer programming services, and detective services.

Repair services (75, 76)—In addition to repair shops, includes automobile rental, parking, and washing services.

Personal Services(70, 72, 88)

Private households(88)

Other personal services(70, 72)—Includes hotels, garment services, and beauty, barber, dressmaking, and shoe repair shops.

Entertainment and Recreation Services (78, 79)—Includes theaters, motion pictures, bowling alleys, and billiard parlors.

Professional and Related Services (80-87, 89)

Hospitals(806)

Health services, except hospitals(80, except 806)

Elementary and secondary schools and colleges(821, 822)

Other educational services(823, 824, 829)—Includes all other schools (correspondence, etc.) and libraries.

Social services, religious and membership organizations(83, 86)

Legal, engineering, and other professional services (81, 84, 89)

Public Administration(91-97)

Relation of Some Industry Groups to Similar Occupations or Class of Worker.—

The industry category "Public administration" is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Some occupation groups are closely related to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. The industry categories, however, include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers and bookkeepers; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The class of worker item on the questionnaire consists of seven categories which are defined as follows:

1. *Private wage and salary workers*—Persons who worked for a private employer for wages, salary, commission,

tips, pay-in-kind, or at piece rates. Private employers include churches and other non-profit organizations.

2. **Government workers**—Persons who worked for any governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. This category is subdivided by the level of government: (a) Federal, (b) State, and (c) local (county and its political subdivisions such as cities, villages, and townships).
3. **Self-employed workers**—
 - a. **Own business not incorporated**—Persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm. Included here are the owner-operators of large stores and manufacturing establishments as well as small merchants, independent craftspersons and professionals, farmers, peddlers, and other persons who conducted enterprises of their own.
 - b. **Own business incorporated**—Persons who consider themselves self-employed but work for corporations. In most cases the respondents will own or be part of a group that owns controlling interest in the corporation. Since all workers of a corporation are defined as wage and salary workers, this category is tabulated with "Private wage and salary workers," and shown as a subcategory of that group.
4. **Unpaid family workers**—Persons who worked without pay on a farm or in a business operated by a person to whom they are related by blood or marriage. These are usually the children or the wife of the owner of a business or farm. About one quarter of the unpaid family workers are farm workers.

Sample Edit and Allocation Procedures—Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupa-*

tions. For example, it is possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operation, there was a computer edit and allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to make sure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was allocated from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data were also blank, all of these economic items were allocated from one other person who did provide all the necessary data. This was the first census that allocated industry and occupation to detailed categories.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data—Comparability of industry and occupation data is affected by a number of factors, a major one being the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes resulted from the need to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as the desire of analysts and other users for increased detail in presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Such movements are necessitated by changes in functions and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition.

In the 1980 census, the industry classification underwent limited change to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The occupation classification however was substantially revised because of the adoption of the Standard Occupational Classification by Federal agencies (see

"Occupation Classification System"). During this entire period, from 1940 to 1980, the number of categories in the industry classification system increased from 132 to 231, and in the occupation system from 224 to 503.

Other factors that affect data comparability include the universe to which the data refer (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions are worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Company Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in residual "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported" categories. In 1970, an allocation process was introduced through which these cases were assigned to major groups. In 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 data for individual categories include some numbers of persons who would have been tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Sixteenth Census Reports, Population, Comparative Occupation Statistics for the United States, 1870 to 1940*; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Occupational Trends in the United States, 1900 to 1950*, Working Paper No. 5, 1958; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical Paper No. 26, 1972.

Comparability With Other Data—Comparability between the statistics presented in this volume and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Labor Force Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and

place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas data from establishments often exclude private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attain complete coverage of membership in a particular occupation field.

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty or rental income; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnings figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of

money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

There may be differences between the data in this report on income in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the *Supplementary Reports, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Type of Income

The seven types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

Wage or Salary Income—Total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1979. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned, before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

Nonfarm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

Farm Self-Employment Income—Net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net royalties, and net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers.

Social Security Income—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. "Medicare" reimbursements are not included.

Public Assistance Income—Includes (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

All Other Income—Includes unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, public or private pensions, alimony or child support, workers' compensation, periodic payments from estates and trust funds, periodic receipts from annuities or insurance, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Due to increased demand in the 1970's by a wide variety of data users, information on the income of households is presented for all geographic areas in this report. Household income includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Since many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Unrelated Individuals—In the compilation of statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for unrelated indi-

viduals 15 years old and over, the total amount of their own income is used. Although the income statistics cover the calendar year 1979, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1980). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1979 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. On the other hand, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1979 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1979 as in April 1980.

Median Income—The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of \$30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, *Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979*.

Mean Income—The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income—Per capita income is the mean income computed for every

man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

Limitations of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income are frequently based on memory and not on records, many persons tend to forget minor or irregular sources of income, and therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or net income from interest, dividends, and rentals. In addition, there are errors of reporting due to misunderstanding of the income questions. One such error is the reporting of gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which results in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the seven type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting would have an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive review procedures were instituted in the coding operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. Moreover, many reporting errors were rectified through the coding and the computer editing procedures, with the result

that consistency of reported income items with work experience, occupation, and class-of-worker information was improved. For example, if a person reported he was self-employed on his own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if a person reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, computer allocation procedures were devised to impute appropriate values (either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts) for the missing entries. These procedures are described in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In income tables for households, families, and unrelated individuals, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$2,500) includes units that were classified as having no 1979 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families or were families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the families and unrelated individuals who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data in this report cover money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income is also received by some nonfarm residents. Such income often takes the form of business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1979 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability

Data From Earlier Censuses—The income data collected in the 1960 and 1970 censuses are basically similar to the 1980 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1970, information on income was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment, (c) net farm self-employment, (d) Social Security or railroad retirement, (e) public assistance or welfare payments, and (f) income from all other sources in 1969. Between the 1970 and 1980 censuses, there were also some changes in the processing of the data. In the 1970 census, all missing values were imputed either as "None" or as a dollar amount. If a person reported a dollar amount in (a) wage or salary income, (b) net nonfarm self-employment income, or (c) net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries. In the 1980 census, all persons with missing values in one or more of the seven type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income was generally assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated. Moreover, there was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts that were coded in tens, hundreds, and thousands of dollars in the coding operation. In the 1970 census processing, \$50 and \$5,000, respectively, were added by the computer to each amount coded in hundreds of dollars (under \$100,000) and tens of thousands (\$100,000 or more). Entries of \$990,000 or more were treated as \$995,000, and losses of \$9,900 or more were treated as minus \$9,950. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded

in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500, and losses of \$9,990 or more were treated as \$9,995 in all of the computer derivations of income aggregates. The coding schemes used in both the 1970 and 1980 censuses were developed to accommodate space limitations on the questionnaires.

In both the 1970 and 1980 censuses, all nonrespondents on income (whether heads of families or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics, as described generally in Appendix D, "Accuracy of the Data."

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was requested to report (a) wage or salary income, (b) net self-employment income, and (c) income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

In 1950, information on income was obtained from every fifth person 14 years old and over. If the sample person was the head of the family, the income questions were repeated for the other family members as a group in order to obtain the income of the whole family. In the tabulations of family income for the 1950 census, if only the head's income was reported, it was assumed that there was no other income in the family.

In 1940, all persons 14 years old and over were asked to report (a) the amount of wages or salary received in 1939 and (b) whether income amounting to \$50 or more was received in 1939 from sources other than wages or salaries.

Income Tax Data—For several reasons, the income data shown in this report are not directly comparable with those which may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Bureau of the Census concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of

net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

Social Security Administration Earnings Record Data—The earnings data shown in this report are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1979 exclude the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$22,900 in 1979 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, since census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

Bureau of Economic Analysis Income Series—The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per capita personal income received by the population for each State, standard metropolitan statistical areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in this report usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Bureau of the Census data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in this report, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1980. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same

household and employee contributions for social insurance.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

Definitions

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "Income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the

number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$7,412 in 1979. (See table at end of appendix.)

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, *Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980*.

There may be slight differences between the data in this report on poverty status in 1979 and similar data shown in the *Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, PHC80-3, reports and in the Supplementary Reports, *Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*, PHC80-S2. Any such differences are a result of errors in the income data which were corrected after the release of the PHC80-3 and the PHC80-S2 reports.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total population minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels—Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the

current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$9,265 ($\$7,412 \times 1.25$) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Income Deficit—Income deficit is the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold. This measure provides an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or

Appendix B.—Definitions and Explanations of Subject Characteristics

unrelated individual. However, caution must be exercised in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—The mean income deficit is the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated

individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133*.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete discussion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that non-money income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, *Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty*. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see *Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133*.

Thresholds at the Poverty Level in 1979 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

(Figures in dollars. For meaning of symbols, see Introduction)

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years							
		None	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8 or more
1 person (unrelated individual).....	3,686	3,686	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Under 65 years.....	3,774	3,774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65 years and over.....	3,479	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 persons.....	4,723	4,723	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder under 65 years.....	4,876	4,858	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Householder 65 years and over.....	4,389	4,385	4,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 persons.....	5,787	5,674	5,839	5,844	...	...	...	...	...
4 persons.....	7,412	7,482	7,605	7,356	7,382	...	...	...	...
5 persons.....	8,776	9,023	9,154	8,874	8,657	8,525	...	...	...
6 persons.....	9,915	10,378	10,419	10,205	9,999	9,693	9,512	...	...
7 persons.....	11,237	11,941	12,016	11,759	11,580	11,246	10,857	10,429	...
8 persons.....	12,484	13,356	13,473	13,231	13,018	12,717	12,334	11,936	11,835
9 or more persons.....	14,812	16,066	16,144	15,929	15,749	15,453	15,046	14,677	14,586 14,024

Appendix C.—General Enumeration and Processing Procedures

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USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first U.S. census in 1790, each person enumerated in the 1980 census was counted as an inhabitant of his or her "usual place of residence," which is generally construed to mean the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of residence rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1). Persons without a usual place of residence, however, were counted where they happened to be staying.

Armed Forces

Members of the Armed Forces living on a military installation were counted, as in every previous census, as residents of the area in which the installation was located; members of the Armed Forces not living on a military installation were counted as residents of the area in which

they were living. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (i.e., with the Armed Forces personnel or at another location, as the case might be).

Each Navy ship was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport, except for those ships which were deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day. As was done in the 1970 census, naval personnel aboard deployed ships were defined in the 1980 census as part of the overseas population, because deployment to the 6th or 7th Fleet implies a long-term overseas assignment.

In homeports with fewer than 1,000 naval personnel assigned to ships, the crews were counted aboard the ship. In homeports with 1,000 or more naval personnel assigned to ships, the naval personnel who indicated that they had a usual residence within 50 miles of the homeport of their ship were attributed to that residence.

When a homeport designated by the Navy was contained in more than one municipality, ships homeported and berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Other ships attributed by the Navy to that homeport, but which were not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day, were allocated to the municipality named on the Navy's homeport list.

Crews of Merchant Vessels

Shipboard Census Reports were mailed to crews of merchant vessels through the ships' respective owner-operators based on lists of U.S. flag merchant vessels obtained from the Maritime Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

If the ship was berthed in a U.S. port on Census Day, the crew was enumerated as of that port. If the ship was

not berthed in a U.S. port but was inside the territorial waters of the United States, the crew was enumerated as of (a) the port of destination if that port was inside the United States or (b) the homeport of the ship if its port of destination was outside the United States. Crews of U.S. flag vessels which were outside U.S. territorial waters on Census Day and crews of vessels flying a foreign flag were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

Persons Away at School

College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since 1950. However, children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions

Inmates of institutions, who ordinarily live there for considerable periods of time, were counted as residents of the area where the institution was located. Patients in short-term wards (general, maternity, etc.) of hospitals were counted at their usual place of residence; if they had no usual place of residence, they were counted at the hospital.

Persons Away From Their Residence on Census Day

Persons in hotels, motels, etc., on the night of March 31, 1980, were requested to fill out a census form for assignment of their census information back to their homes if they indicated that no one was at home to report them in the census. A similar approach was used for persons visiting in private residences, as well as for Americans who left the United States during March 1980 via major intercontinental air or ship carriers for temporary travel abroad. In addition, information on persons away from their usual place of residence was obtained from other members of their families, resident managers, neighbors, etc. If an entire household was expected to be

away during the whole period of the enumeration, information on that household was obtained from neighbors. A matching process was used to eliminate duplicate reports for persons who reported for themselves while away from their usual residence and who were also reported at this usual residence by someone else.

A special enumeration was conducted in such facilities as missions, flophouses, jails, detention centers, etc., on the night of April 6, 1980, and persons enumerated therein were counted as residents of the area in which the establishment was located.

Americans Abroad

Americans who were overseas for an extended period (in the Armed Forces, working at civilian jobs, studying in foreign universities, etc.) were not included in the population of any State or the District of Columbia. On the other hand, Americans who were temporarily abroad on vacations, business trips, and the like were counted at their usual residence in the United States.

Citizens of Foreign Countries

Citizens of foreign countries having their usual residence (legally or illegally) in the United States on Census Day, including those working here (but not living at an embassy, ministry, legation, chancellery, or consulate) and those attending school (but not living at an embassy, etc.), were included in the enumeration, as were members of their families living with them. However, citizens of foreign countries temporarily visiting or traveling in the United States or living on the premises of an embassy, etc., were not enumerated in the 1980 census.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1980 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. A census questionnaire was delivered by postal carriers to every housing unit several days before Census Day, April 1, 1980. This questionnaire included explanatory information and was accompanied by an instruction guide. Spanish-language versions of the questionnaire and instruction guide were available on request. The questionnaire

was also available in narrative translation in 32 languages.

In most areas of the United States, altogether containing about 95 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out and mail back the questionnaire on Census Day. Approximately 83 percent of these households returned their forms by mail. Households that did not mail back a form and vacant housing units were visited by an enumerator. Households that returned a form with incomplete or inconsistent information that exceeded a specified tolerance were contacted by telephone or, if necessary, by a personal visit, to obtain the missing information.

In the remaining (mostly sparsely settled) area of the country, which contained about 5 percent of the population, the householder was requested to fill out the questionnaire and hold it until visited by an enumerator. Incomplete and unfilled forms were completed by interview during the enumerator's visit. Vacant units were enumerated by a personal visit and observation.

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire: a short-form questionnaire containing a limited number of basic population and housing questions or a long-form questionnaire containing these basic questions as well as a number of additional questions. A sampling procedure was used to determine those units which were to receive the long-form questionnaire. Two sampling rates were employed. For most of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long form or sample questionnaire; in counties, incorporated places and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire to enhance the reliability of sample data in small areas.

Special questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters such as colleges and universities, hospitals, prisons, military installations, and ships. These forms contained the population questions but did not include any housing questions. In addition to the regular census questionnaires, the Supplementary Questionnaire for American Indians was used in conjunction with the short form on Federal and State reservations and in the historic areas of

Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) for households that had at least one American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut household member.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

The 1980 census questionnaires were processed in a manner similar to that for the 1970 and 1960 censuses. They were designed to be processed electronically by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computer (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied by the respondent or obtained by the enumerator was indicated by marking the answers in predesignated positions that would be "read" by FOSDIC from a microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred onto computer tape with no intervening manual processing. The computer tape did not include information on individual names and addresses.

The data processing was performed in two stages. For 100-percent data, all short forms, and pages 2 and 3 of the long forms (which have the same questions as the short form), were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred onto computer tape for tabulation. For the sample data, the long form (or sample) questionnaires were processed through manual coding operations since some questions required the respondent to provide write-in entries which could not be read by FOSDIC. Census Bureau coders assigned alphabetical or numerical codes to the write-in answers in FOSDIC readable code boxes on each questionnaire. After all coding was completed, the long forms were microfilmed, and the film was "read" by FOSDIC and transferred onto computer tape.

The tape containing the information from the questionnaires was processed on the Census Bureau's computers through a number of editing and tabulation steps. Among the products of this operation were computer tapes from which the tables in this report (and most others in the 1980 census publications) were prepared on phototypesetting equipment at the Government Printing Office.

A more detailed description of the data collection and processing procedures can be obtained from the 1980 Census of Population and Housing, *Users' Guide*, PHC80-R1.

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INTRODUCTION

The data presented in this publication are based on the 1980 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have resulted from a complete count. Estimates can be expected to vary from the complete count result because they are subject to two basic types of error—sampling and nonsampling. The sampling error in the data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. The nonsampling error, which affects both sample and complete count data, is the result of all other errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. A more detailed discussion of both sampling and nonsampling error and a description of the estimation procedure are given in this appendix.

SAMPLE DESIGN

While every person and housing unit in the United States was enumerated on a

questionnaire that requested certain basic demographic information (e.g., age, race, relationship), a sample of persons and housing units was enumerated on a questionnaire that requested additional information. The basic sampling unit for the 1980 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Two sampling rates were employed. In counties, incorporated places, and minor civil divisions estimated to have fewer than 2,500 persons (based on pre-census estimates), one-half of all housing units and persons in group quarters were to be included in the sample. In all other places, one-sixth of the housing units or persons in group quarters were sampled. The purpose of this scheme was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small places. When both sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately 19 percent of the Nation's housing units were included in the census sample.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. In about 95 percent of the country, the census was taken by the mailout/mailback procedure. For these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list which was updated and corrected by Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized, and every sixth unit (for 1-in-6 areas) or every second unit (for 1-in-2 areas) was designated as a sample unit by computer. Both of these lists were also corrected by the Post Office.

In non-mailout/mailback areas, a blank listing book with designated sample lines (every sixth or every second line) was prepared for the enumerator. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed the area and listed all housing units in the listing book in the

order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit which was listed on a designated sample line, were collected.

In both types of data collection procedure areas, an enumerator was responsible for a small geographic area known as an enumeration district, or ED. An ED usually represented the average workload area for one enumerator.

In order to reduce the cost of processing, a scheme was designed, while the sample questionnaires were being processed, to select a sample of questionnaires on which the place of work and migration data items would be coded. The sample questionnaires were processed by work units consisting of 1980 census ED's. In work units (ED's) where the place of work and migration data items had not yet been coded, every other sample questionnaire within the work unit was selected for these coding operations. In work units where the place of work and migration data items already had been coded, all sample questionnaires were included in the tabulation.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since the data in this publication are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from complete count figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all

possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. The method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this report is given below.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and complete-count data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during each of the many extensive and complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A more detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and complete-count data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to underreport their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will be skewed toward the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through D (A through E for the 11 States with towns/townships) in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this report. In order to perform this calculation, it is necessary to know the unadjusted standard error for the characteristic, given in table A or B, that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, families, or housing units) and estimation technique; the adjustment factor for the particular characteristic estimated, given in table C; and the number of persons in the tabulation area and the percent of those in sample, given in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships). The adjustment factors reflect the effects of

the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1980 census.

To calculate the approximate standard error of an estimate for a geographic area, follow the steps given below:

- Obtain the unadjusted standard error from table A or B (or from the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
- Find the geographic area with which you are working in table D (table E for the 11 States with towns/townships) and obtain the person "percent in sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent in sample" figure for person and family characteristics and the housing unit figure for housing unit characteristics.
- Use table C to obtain the factor for the characteristic (e.g., work disability, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent in sample with which you are working. Multiply the unadjusted standard error by this factor. If the estimate is a cross-tabulation of more than one characteristic, use the largest factor.

As is evident from the formulas below tables A and B, the unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. These estimated totals and percentages are, nevertheless, still subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate.

For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the *unadjusted* standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use an *unadjusted* standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in a later section of this appendix.

Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to differences between two sample estimates. In order to estimate the

standard error of a difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

- For the difference between a sample estimate and a complete-count value, use the standard error of the sample estimate.
- For the difference between (or sum of) two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors Se_x and Se_y of estimates x and y :

$$Se_{(x+y)} = Se_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(Se_x)^2 + (Se_y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or between a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1980 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this publication.

- For the difference between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest.

Means—The standard error of a mean depends upon the variability of the distribution on which the mean is based, the size of the sample, the sample design (e.g., the use of households as a sampling unit), and the estimation procedure used.

An approximation to the standard error of the mean may be obtained as follows: compute the variance of the distribution on which the mean is based; multiply this value by five and divide the product by the total count of units in the distribution; obtain the square root of this quotient and multiply the result by the adjustment factor from table C that is appropriate for the characteristic on which the mean is based.

Medians—For the standard error of a median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which

the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above using tables A, C, and D (A, C, and E for the 11 States with towns/townships). Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, cumulate frequencies starting from the highest value of the characteristic until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1980 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

- (1) Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples; and
- (2) Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability or confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the complete-count value).

Confidence intervals may also be constructed for the difference between two sample figures. This is done by computing the difference between these figures, obtaining the standard error of the difference (using the formula given earlier), and then forming a confidence interval for this estimated difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this report do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68 or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this publication based on the estimated standard errors.

For more information on confidence intervals and nonsampling error, see any standard sampling theory text.

Use of Tables To Compute Standard Errors

Table 158 shows that for the city of Bettendorf 14,188 persons out of all 19,703 persons aged 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. Table D of this appendix lists the city of Bettendorf city

with a percent-in-sample of 16.3 percent ("Persons" column). Table C lists the adjustment factor for the characteristic "Labor force status." The column that gives the range which includes 16.3 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status."

The unadjusted standard error for the estimated total 14,188 is obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. The formula for the unadjusted standard error, Se , is:

$$Se = \sqrt{5(14,188) \left(1 - \frac{14,188}{27,381}\right)} = 185 \text{ persons.}$$

Note: The total count of persons for Bettendorf city is 27,381.

The standard error of the estimated 14,188 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the unadjusted standard error 185 by the adjustment factor, which was determined to be 1.0. This yields the estimated standard error of 185 for the total persons 16 years and over in Bettendorf city who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 72.0. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be 0.74. Thus, the standard error for the estimated 72.0 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.74 \times 1.0 = 0.74$.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than one decimal place when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.0) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 14,188 persons 16 years and over in Bettendorf city who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 185. Thus, a 95-percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[14,188 - 2(185)] \text{ to } [14,188 + 2(185)]$$

or

$$13,818 \text{ to } 14,558.$$

One can say with about 95-percent confidence that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals will be illustrated when a difference of two sample estimates is obtained. For example, the number of persons in Ottumwa city aged 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 11,678, and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 21,522. Thus, the percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 54.3 percent. The unadjusted standard error from table B is 0.79 percent. Table D lists Ottumwa city with a percent-in-sample of 16.1 percent. From table C, the column that gives the range which includes 16.1 percent in sample shows the adjustment factor to be 1.0 for "Labor force status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (54.3 percent) is $0.79 \times 1.0 = 0.79$.

Suppose that one wishes to obtain the standard error of the difference between Bettendorf city and Ottumwa city of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$72.0 - 54.3 = 17.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Se (17.7)} &= \sqrt{(\text{Se}(72.0))^2 + (\text{Se}(54.3))^2} \\ &= \sqrt{(0.74)^2 + (0.79)^2} \\ &= 1.1 \text{ percent.} \end{aligned}$$

The 95-percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} &[17.7 - 2(1.1)] \text{ to } [17.7 + 2(1.1)] \\ &\text{or} \\ &15.5 \text{ to } 19.9. \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 95-percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure which resulted in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units in the tabulation area which possessed the characteristic. Estimates of family characteristics were based on the weights assigned to the family members designated as householders. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value five, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with a weight of five. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights which vary from person to person or housing unit to housing unit.

The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas were generally formed of adjoining portions of geography, which closely agreed with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas were never allowed to cross state or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count of less than 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in three stages. For persons the first stage employed 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: householders and nonhouseholders. The third stage could potentially use 160 age-sex-race-Spanish origin groups. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

Stage I—Type of Household

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit

3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit

Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18

6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
------	---

Persons in All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
17	Persons in group quarters

Stage II—Householder/Nonhouseholder

Group

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder (including persons in group quarters)

Stage III—Age/Sex/Race/Spanish Origin

Group White Race

Persons of Spanish Origin Male

1	0 to 4 years of age
2	5 to 14 years of age
3	15 to 19 years of age
4	20 to 24 years of age
5	25 to 34 years of age
6	35 to 44 years of age
7	45 to 64 years of age
8	65 years of age or older

Female

9-16	Same age categories as groups 1 to 8
------	--------------------------------------

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

17-32	Same age and sex categories as groups 1 to 16
-------	---

Black Race

33-64	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Asian, Pacific Islander Race

65-96	Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32
-------	--

Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race

97-128 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Other Race (includes those races not listed above)

129-160 Same age-sex-Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 32

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign each sample person record an initial weight. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure was to combine, if necessary, the groups in each of the three stages prior to the repeated ratio estimation in order to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For the first and second stages, any group that did not meet certain criteria concerning the unweighted sample count or the ratio of the complete count to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the third stage, the "other" race category was collapsed with the "White" race category before the above collapsing criteria as well as an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each category were applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent three stages of ratio adjustment which used the groups listed above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight. In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Finally, the stage II weights were adjusted at stage III by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. The three stages of adjustment were performed twice (two iterations) in the order given above. The

weights obtained from the second iteration for stage III were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight for the persons in a particular group was 7.2, then one-fifth of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8 and the remaining four-fifths received a weight of 7.

Separate weights were derived for tabulating the place of work and migration data items. The weights were obtained by adjusting the weight derived above for persons on questionnaires selected for coding by the reciprocal of the ED coding rate and a ratio adjustment to ensure that the sum of the weights and the complete count total population figure would agree.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons. The major difference was that the occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in two stages and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in one stage. The first stage for occupied housing units employed 16 household-type categories and the second stage could potentially use 190 tenure-race-Spanish origin-value/rent groups. For vacant housing units, three groups were utilized. The stages for the ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS**Stage I—Type of Household**

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18</i>
6-10	2 persons in housing unit through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	<i>All Other Housing Units</i>
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 persons in housing unit

through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Stage II—Tenure/Race and Origin of Householder/Value or Rent**Group Owner**

*White Race (householder)
Persons of Spanish Origin (householder)*

Value of House

1	\$0 to \$9,999
2	\$10,000 to \$19,999
3	\$20,000 to \$24,999
4	\$25,000 to \$49,999
5	\$50,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000+
8	Other Owners

Persons Not of Spanish Origin

9-16	Same value categories as groups 1 to 8
	<i>Black Race</i>
17-32	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
33-48	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
49-64	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
65-80	Same value—Spanish origin categories as groups 1 to 16

Renter*White Race*

Persons of Spanish Origin Rent Categories

81	\$1 to \$59
82	\$60 to \$99
83	\$100 to \$149
84	\$150 to \$199
85	\$200 to \$249
86	\$250 to \$299
87	\$300 to \$399
88	\$400 to \$499
89	\$500+
90	Other Renter
91	No Cash Rent

	<i>Persons not of Spanish origin</i>
92-102	Same rent categories as groups 81 to 91
	<i>Black Race</i>
103-124	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Asian, Pacific Islander Race</i>
125-146	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Indian (American) or Eskimo or Aleut Race</i>
147-168	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102
	<i>Other Race (includes those races not listed above)</i>
169-190	Same rent—Spanish origin categories as groups 81 to 102

VACANT HOUSING UNITS

Group

1	<i>Vacant for Rent</i>
2	<i>Vacant for Sale</i>
3	<i>Other Vacant</i>

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial (unadjusted) weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete-count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

CONTROL OF NONSAMPLING ERROR

As mentioned above, nonsampling error is present in both sample and complete

count data. If left unchecked, this error could introduce serious bias into the data, the variability of which could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the 1980 census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. The primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error are described below. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions were actually carried out during the census. To the extent possible, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be entirely missed by the census. This undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data. Several extensive programs were developed to focus on this important problem.

- The Postal Service reviewed mailing lists and reported housing unit addresses which were missing, undeliverable, or duplicated in the listings.
- The purchased commercial mailing list was updated and corrected by a complete field review of the list of housing units during a prec canvass operation.
- A record check was performed to reduce the undercoverage of individual persons in selected areas. Independent lists of persons, such as driver's license holders, were matched with the household rosters in the census listings. Persons not matched to the census rosters were followed up and added to the census counts if they were found to have been missed.
- A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent was utilized to further reduce the undercoverage of persons.

More extensive discussions of programs developed to reduce undercoverage will be published as the analyses of those programs are completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or

responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error by offering incorrect or incomplete information. To reduce this source of error, questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency and followed up as necessary. For example, if labor force items were incomplete for a person 15 years or older, long-form field edit procedures would recognize the situation and a followup attempt to obtain the information would be made.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was carefully monitored. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages which included experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse was reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases of processing the census represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding, and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any allocation procedure using respondent data may not

completely reflect this difference either at the element level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was substantially reduced during the field operations, by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were allocated by the computer using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics. The allocation procedure is described in more detail below.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of statistics that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, certain unacceptable entries were edited.

In the field, questionnaires were reviewed for omissions and certain inconsistencies by a census clerk or an enumerator and, if necessary, a followup was made to obtain missing information. In addition, a similar review of questionnaires was done in the central processing offices. As a rule, however, editing was performed by hand only when it could not be done effectively by machine.

As one of the first steps in editing, the configuration of marks on the questionnaire column was scanned electronically to determine whether it contained information for a person or merely spurious marks. If the column contained entries for at least two of the basic characteristics (relationship, sex, race, age, marital status, Spanish origin), the

inference was made that the marks represented a person. In cases in which two or more basic characteristics were available for only a portion of the people in the unit, other information on the questionnaire provided by an enumerator was used to determine the total number of persons. Names were not used as a criterion of the presence of a person because the electronic scanning did not distinguish any entry in the name space.

If any characteristics for a person were still missing when the questionnaires reached the central processing offices, they were supplied by allocation. Allocations, or assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries, were needed most often when an entry for a given item was lacking or when the information reported for a person on that item was inconsistent with other information for the person. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person that was consistent with entries for other persons with similar characteristics. Thus, a person who was reported as a 20-year-old son of the householder, but for whom marital status was not reported, was assigned the same marital status as that of the last son processed in the same age group. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries, it is believed, enhances the usefulness of the data.

The 1980 census data on the economic questions such as industry, occupation, class of worker, work experience, and income were processed using an allocation system which assigned values to missing entries in these questions, as necessary, from a single respondent with similar socioeconomic characteristics. In the 1970 census, allocation of each of

the economic items was conducted separately; thus, assigned values could come from more than one respondent.

Prior to the allocation of all economic variables, the computer records were sorted according to such characteristics as sex, race and ethnicity, household relationship, years of school completed, and geographic area. The actual allocation operation was implemented in the following manner:

1. The computer stored in a series of matrices reported economic information of persons by selected characteristics such as age, disability status, presence of children, veteran's status, employment status, occupation, industry, class of worker status, work experience in 1979, level of earnings in 1979, and value of property or monthly rent.
2. The stored entries in the various matrices were retained in the computer only until a succeeding person having the same set of characteristics was processed through the computer. Then the economic question responses of the succeeding person were stored in place of those previously stored.
3. When one or more of the economic questions was not reported, or the entry was unacceptable, the variables assigned to this person were those stored in the appropriate matrix for the last person who otherwise had the same set of characteristics.

The use of this single allocation system insured that the distribution of economic variable assignments would correspond closely to the entries of persons who had actually reported in the census.

Appendix D.—Accuracy of the Data

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Errors for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ^{1/}	Size of publication area ^{2/}													
	500	1 000	2 500	5 000	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	1 000 000	5 000 000	10 000 000	25 000 000
50.....	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100.....	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250.....	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500.....	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1 000.....	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2 500.....	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5 000.....	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10 000 000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

^{1/} For estimated totals larger than 10 000 000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1-\frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

^{2/} The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentages

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ^{1/}													
	500	750	1 000	1 500	2 500	5 000	7 500	10 000	25 000	50 000	100 000	250 000	500 000	
2 or 98.....	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
5 or 95.....	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	
10 or 90.....	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	
15 or 85.....	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
20 or 80.....	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
25 or 75.....	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	
30 or 70.....	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	
35 or 65.....	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	
50.....	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	

^{1/} For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error.

$$Se(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p}(100-\hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Adjustment Factors

(Percent of persons in sample)

Characteristics	Less than 19 Percent	19 to 33 Percent	More than 33 Percent
Urban and rural.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Age, sex, race, and Spanish origin.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household and family type.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Household relationship.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Household size.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Marital status.....	0.9	0.8	0.4
Children ever born.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Language usage and ability to speak English.....	1.4	1.3	0.6
Ancestry.....	1.6	1.5	0.7
Type of group quarters.....	0.7	0.5	0.3
Nativity and place of birth.....	2.3	2.3	1.1
Residence in 1975 and year of immigration.....	3.8	3.7	2.3
Place of work.....	2.1	1.9	1.1
Travel time to work.....	1.7	1.6	0.9
Means of transportation to work and private vehicle occupancy.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.3	1.2	0.6
Year of school completed.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Veteran status and period of service.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Work and public transportation disability.....	1.1	0.9	0.5
School enrollment and years of school completed by labor force status.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Labor force status.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Unemployment in 1979.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Industry and occupation.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Household income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Income type.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Family income.....	1.1	1.0	0.5
Unrelated individual income.....	1.0	0.9	0.5
Workers in family.....	1.2	1.1	0.5
Poverty status: Family.....	1.0	1.0	0.5
Poverty status: Persons.....	1.8	1.7	0.8
Poverty status: Unrelated individuals.....	1.1	0.9	0.5

Table D. Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons		The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample
The State	2 913 808	21.8	URBANIZED AREAS—Con.			PLACES OF 2,500 OR MORE—Con.		
URBAN AND RURAL AND SIZE OF PLACE			Sioux City, Iowa—Nebr.—S. Dak.	96 746	17.3	Mason City city	30 144	15.5
Urban	1 708 232	16.6	Iowa (pt.)	84 419	16.8	Missouri Valley city	3 107	16.1
Inside urbanized areas	931 856	16.5	Nebraska (pt.)	10 335	16.0	Monticello city	3 641	15.9
Central cities	674 861	16.1	South Dakota (pt.)	1 992	48.5	Mount Pleasant city	7 322	16.0
Urban fringe	256 995	17.7	Waterloo, Iowa	120 290	16.6	Mount Vernon city	3 325	16.1
Outside urbanized areas	776 376	16.6				Muscatine city	23 467	17.0
Places of 10,000 or more	349 422	16.3				Nevada city	5 912	16.0
Places of 2,500 to 10,000	426 954	16.9				New Hampton city	3 940	16.6
Rural	1 205 576	29.2				Newton city	15 292	16.5
Places of 1,000 to 2,500	235 508	47.9				Norwalk city	2 676	17.0
Other rural	970 068	24.7						
Form	—	...						
INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SMSA's								
Inside SMSA's	1 168 713	18.2						
Urban	974 261	16.5						
Central cities	711 183	16.1						
Not in central cities	263 078	17.7						
Rural	194 452	26.6						
Outside SMSA's	1 745 095	24.2						
Urban	733 971	16.6						
Rural	1 011 124	29.7						
SMSA's								
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	169 775	17.9						
Urban	139 123	16.2						
Rural	30 652	25.6						
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill.	383 958	19.9						
Urban	312 369	16.6						
Rural	71 589	34.3						
Illinois (pt.)	223 936	21.5						
Urban	172 348	16.7						
Rural	51 588	37.6						
Iowa (pt.)	160 022	17.7						
Urban	140 021	16.6						
Rural	20 001	25.7						
Des Moines, Iowa	338 048	17.4						
Urban	299 213	16.3						
Rural	38 835	25.7						
Dubuque, Iowa	93 745	19.7						
Urban	69 727	17.4						
Rural	24 018	26.3						
Iowa City, Iowa	81 717	19.2						
Urban	59 295	16.5						
Rural	22 422	26.3						
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa	569 614	16.8						
Urban	512 438	16.0						
Rural	57 176	24.1						
Iowa (pt.)	86 561	19.4						
Urban	62 173	16.1						
Rural	24 388	27.9						
Nebraska (pt.)	483 053	16.4						
Urban	450 265	16.0						
Rural	32 788	21.2						
Sioux City, Iowa—Nebr.	117 457	19.2						
Urban	94 754	16.7						
Rural	22 703	29.7						
Iowa (pt.)	100 884	18.9						
Urban	84 419	16.8						
Rural	16 465	29.6						
Nebraska (pt.)	16 573	21.2						
Urban	10 335	16.0						
Rural	6 238	30.0						
Waterloo—Cedar Falls, Iowa	137 961	18.1						
Urban	120 290	16.6						
Rural	17 671	28.0						
URBANIZED AREAS								
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	135 798	16.2						
Davenport—Rock Island—Moline, Iowa—Ill.	285 024	16.7						
Illinois (pt.)	148 282	16.8						
Iowa (pt.)	136 742	16.5						
Des Moines, Iowa	267 192	16.3						
Dubuque, Iowa—Ill.	68 149	17.4						
Illinois (pt.)	2 202	14.3						
Iowa (pt.)	65 947	17.5						
Iowa City, Iowa	59 295	16.5						
Omaha, Nebr.—Iowa	512 438	16.0						
Iowa (pt.)	62 173	16.1						
Nebraska (pt.)	450 265	16.0						

Table D. **Percent of Persons in Sample: 1980—Con.**

[For meaning of symbols, see Introduction. For definitions of terms, see appendixes A and B]

The State Urban and Rural and Size of Place Inside and Outside SMSA's SCSA's SMSA's Urbanized Areas Places of 2,500 or More Counties American Indian Reservations	Persons	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample
COUNTIES—Con.		
Franklin	13 036	23.9
Fremont	9 401	34.8
Greene	12 119	24.4
Grundy	14 366	28.8
Guthrie	11 983	33.0
Hamilton	17 862	23.3
Hancock	13 833	29.1
Hardin	21 776	25.4
Harrison	16 348	28.9
Henry	18 890	24.7
Howard	11 114	21.8
Humboldt	12 246	25.5
Ida	8 908	36.1
Iowa	15 429	30.5
Jackson	22 503	22.3
Jasper	36 425	24.4
Jefferson	16 316	18.9
Johnson	81 717	19.2
Jones	20 401	20.4
Keokuk	12 921	35.9
Kossuth	21 891	25.2
Lee	43 106	18.9
Linn	169 775	17.9
Louisa	12 055	33.4
Lucas	10 313	20.8
Lyon	12 896	27.2
Madison	12 597	22.5
Mahaska	22 867	22.3
Marion	29 669	20.5
Marshall	41 652	20.7
Mills	13 406	23.8
Mitchell	12 329	23.3
Monona	11 692	26.7
Monroe	9 209	18.9
Montgomery	13 413	19.5
Muscatine	40 436	20.1
O'Brien	16 972	28.3
Osceola	8 371	22.2
Page	19 063	20.1
Palo Alto	12 721	25.8
Plymouth	24 743	24.8
Pocahontas	11 369	35.0
Polk	303 170	17.1
Pottawattamie	86 561	19.4
Poweshiek	19 306	23.4
Ringgold	6 112	33.8
Sac	14 118	29.6
Scott	160 022	17.7
Shelby	15 043	24.1
Sioux	30 813	24.9
Story	72 326	20.6
Tama	19 533	30.2
Taylor	8 353	35.3
Union	13 858	21.1
Van Buren	8 626	30.6
Wapello	40 241	19.0
Warren	34 878	19.5
Washington	20 141	25.7
Wayne	8 199	36.5
Webster	45 953	20.9
Winebago	13 010	28.2
Winnebuck	21 876	20.9
Woodbury	100 884	18.9
Worth	9 075	35.0
Wright	16 319	25.2
AMERICAN INDIAN RESERVATIONS		
Omaha Reservation, Iowa-Nebr.	5 459	49.7
Iowa (pt.)	—	—
Monona County (pt.)	—	—
Nebraska (pt.)	5 459	49.7
Burt County (pt.)	21	42.9
Cuming County (pt.)	557	52.1
Thurston County (pt.)	4 881	49.5
Sac and Fox Reservation, Iowa	509	17.3
Tama County (pt.)	509	17.3

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 1 THROUGH 10

1. List in question 1 (on page 1), the names of all the people who usually live here. Then turn to pages 2 and 3 where there are columns to list up to seven persons. In the first column print the name of one of the household members in whose name this home is owned or rented. If no household member owns or rents the living quarters, list in the first column any adult household member who is not a roomer, boarder, or paid employee. Print the names of the other household members, if any, in the columns which follow, using question 1 as a checklist.
2. Fill a circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

A stepchild or legally adopted child of the person in column 1 should be marked *Son/daughter*. Foster children or wards living in the household should be marked *Roomer, boarder*.
3. Be sure to fill a circle for the sex of each person.
4. Fill the circle for the category with which the person most closely identifies. If you fill the *Indian (American)* or *Other* circle, be sure to print the name of the specific Indian tribe or specific group.
5. Enter age at last birthday in the space provided (enter "0" for babies less than one year old). Also enter month and year of birth, and fill the appropriate circles. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the example on pages 4 and 5. If age or month or year of birth is not known, give your best estimate.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark *Never married*.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent if the person identifies his or her ancestry with one of the listed groups, that is, Mexican, Puerto Rican, etc. Origin or descent (ancestry) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born.
8. Do not count enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. A *public* school is any school or college which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.
9. Fill only one circle. Mark the highest grade *ever* attended even if the person did not finish it. If the person is still in school, mark the grade in which now enrolled. Schooling received in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent grade or year in the regular American school system. If uncertain whether a Head Start program is for nursery school or kindergarten, mark the circle for *Nursery school*.

If the person skipped or repeated grades, mark the highest grade ever attended regardless of how long it took to get there. Persons who did not attend any college but who completed high school by finishing the 12th grade or by passing an equivalency test, such as the

General Educational Development (GED) examination, should fill the circle for the 12th grade.

10. Mark *Finished this grade (or year)* only if the person finished the entire grade or year marked in question 9 or if the highest grade was completed by passing a high school equivalency test.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H4 THROUGH H12

- H4. Mark only one circle. *This address* means the house or building number where your living quarters are located.
- H5. Mark the second circle only if you must go through someone else's living quarters to get to your own.
- H6. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time.

Mark *Yes*, but also used by another household if someone else who lives in the same building, but is not a member of your household, also uses the facilities. Mark this circle also if the occupants of living quarters now vacant would also use the facilities in your living quarters.
- H7. Count only whole rooms used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, or unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other space used for storage.
- H8. Mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned outright or are mortgaged. Also mark *Owned or being bought* if the living quarters are owned but the land is rented.

Mark *Rented for cash rent* if any money rent is paid. Rent may be paid by persons who are not members of your household.

Occupied without payment of cash rent includes, for example, a parsonage, military housing, a house or apartment provided free of rent by the owner, or a house or apartment occupied by a janitor or caretaker in exchange for services.
- H9. A *condominium* is housing in which the apartments or houses in a development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. The person owning a condominium very likely has a mortgage on the particular unit.
- H10b. A *commercial establishment* is easily recognized from the outside, for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A *medical office* is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.
- H11. Include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

land. If this is a condominium unit, enter the estimated value for your living quarters and your share of the common elements.

- H12.** Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is not paid by the month, change the rent to a monthly amount; and then fill the appropriate circle in question H12.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:
By the day	30
By the week	4
Every other week	2

If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
4 times a year	3
2 times a year	6
Once a year	12

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H13 THROUGH H20

- H13.** Mark only one circle.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall which goes from ground to roof.

Mark **A** one-family house detached from any other house when a mobile home or trailer has had one or more rooms added or built onto it; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

Count all occupied and vacant living quarters in the house or building, but not stores or office space.

- H14a.** Do not count unfinished basements or unfinished attics. However, a basement or attic with finished room(s) for living purposes should be counted as a story.

- H15a.** A *city or suburban* lot is usually located in a city, a community, or any built-up area outside a city or community, and is not larger than the house and yard. All living quarters in apartment buildings, including garden-type apartments in the city or suburbs, are considered on a city or suburban lot.

A *place* is a farm, ranch, or any other property, other than a city or suburban lot, on which this *residence* is located.

- H16.** If a well provides water for six or more houses or apartments, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for five or fewer houses or apartments, mark one of the categories for *individual well*.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. *Dug wells* are generally hand dug and are wider.

- H17.** A *public sewer* is operated by a government body or a private organization. A *septic tank or cesspool* is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

- H19.** The term *person in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house is owned or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into *this* house or apartment.

- H20.** This question refers to the type of *heating equipment* and not to the fuel used.

An *electric heat pump* is sometimes known as a reverse cycle

system. It may be centrally installed with ducts to the rooms or individual heat pumps in the rooms.

A *floor, wall, or pipeless furnace* delivers warm air to the room right above the furnace or to the room(s) on one or both sides of the wall in which the furnace is installed and does not have ducts leading to other rooms.

Any heater that you plug into an electric outlet should be counted as a *portable room heater*.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS H21 THROUGH H32

- H21.** *Gas from underground pipes* is piped in from a central system such as one operated by a public utility company or a municipal government. *Bottled, tank, or LP gas* is stored in tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty. *Other fuel* includes any fuel not separately listed, for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

- H22.** If your living quarters are rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H12. If already included in rent, fill the appropriate circle.

The amounts to be reported should be for the past 12 months, that is, for electricity and gas, the monthly *average* for the past 12 months; for water and other fuels, the *total* amount for the past 12 months.

Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own living quarters. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket ({) the two utilities.

- H23.** The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do *not* have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cook stove.

- H26.** Answer *Yes only* if the telephone is located *in* your living quarters.

- H27.** Count only equipment used to cool the air by means of a refrigeration unit.

- H28—H29.** Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks that are regularly kept at home and used by household members. Do *not* count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

- H30—H32.** Do not answer these questions if you live in a cooperative, regardless of the number of units in the structure.

- H30.** Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions even if they are included in mortgage payment, not paid yet, paid by someone else, or are delinquent.

- H31.** When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis and enter the yearly amount, even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

- H32a.** The word "mortgage" is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans which are secured by real estate.

- b. A second or junior mortgage is also secured by real estate but has been made by the homeowner in addition to the first mortgage.
- c. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H12 to change it to a monthly amount.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 11 THROUGH 14

11. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person's mother was living when this person was born. For persons born in a hospital, do not give the State in which the hospital was located unless the hospital and the mother's home were in the same State or the location of the mother's home is not known. For example, if a person was born in a hospital in Washington, D.C., but the mother's home was in Virginia at the time of the person's birth, enter "Virginia."

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., where the person was born. Use international boundaries as now recognized by the United States. Specify whether Northern Ireland or Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; England, Scotland or Wales (*not* Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular island in the Caribbean, *not*, for example, West Indies.

- 12. This question is only for persons born in a foreign country. Fill the **Yes**, a naturalized citizen circle only if the person has *completed* the naturalization process and is now a citizen.

If the person has entered the U.S. more than once, fill the circle for the year he or she came to stay permanently.

- 13a. Mark **No**, only speaks English if the person always speaks English at home; then skip to question 14.

Mark **Yes** if the person speaks a language other than English at home. Do *not* mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking ability is limited to a few expressions or slang.

- b. Print the non-English language spoken at home. If this person speaks two or more non-English languages at home and cannot determine which is spoken most often, report the first language the person learned to speak.
- c. Fill the circle that best describes the person's *ability* to speak English.
 - (1) The circle **Very well** should be filled for persons who have no difficulty speaking English.
 - (2) The circle **Well** should be filled for persons who have only minor problems which do not seriously limit their ability to speak English.
 - (3) The circle **Not well** should be filled for persons who are seriously limited in their ability to speak English.
 - (4) The circle **Not at all** should be filled for persons who do not speak English at all.
- 14. Print the ancestry group with which the person *identifies*. Ancestry (or origin or descent) may be viewed as the nationality group, the lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons who are of more than one origin and who cannot identify with a single group should print their multiple ancestry (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific; for example, if ancestry is "Indian," specify whether American Indian, Asian Indian, or West Indian. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese, and French Canadian from Canadian.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 15 THROUGH 20

- 15a. Mark **Yes**, this house if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1975, but moved away and came back between then and now. Mark **No**, different house if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different trailer site).

- b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1975, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1) If the person was living in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the name of the State. If the person did *not* live in the United States on April 1, 1975, print the full name of the foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.

Part (2) If in Louisiana, print the parish name. If in Alaska, print the borough name. If in New York City — print the borough name if the county name is not known. If an independent city, leave blank.

Part (3) If in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island or Vermont, print the name of the town rather than the name of the village or city, unless the name of the town is unknown.

Part (4) Mark **Yes** if you know that the location is *now* inside the limits of a city, town, village or other incorporated place, even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1975.

- 17a. Mark **Yes** only if this person was on *active* duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard. Mark **No** if the person was in the National Guard or the reserves.

- b. Mark **Yes** if the person was attending a college or university either full or part time and was enrolled for credit toward a degree. Mark **No** if the person was taking only non-credit courses or was attending a vocational or trade school, such as secretarial school.

- c. Mark **Yes**, full time if the person worked full time (35 hours or more per week). Mark **Yes**, part time if the person worked part time (less than 35 hours per week). Mark **No** if the person only did unpaid volunteer work, housework or yard work at own home, or if the only work done was as a resident of an institution.

- 18a. Mark **Yes** if this person was ever on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard, even if the time served was short. For persons in the National Guard or military reserve units, mark **Yes** only if the person was ever called to active duty; mark **No** if the only service was active duty for training.

- b. If this person served during more than one period, fill all circles which apply, even if service was for a short time.

- 19. The term "health condition" refers to any physical or mental problem which has lasted for 6 or more months. A serious problem with seeing, hearing, or speech should be considered a health condition. Pregnancy or a temporary health problem such as a broken bone that is expected to heal normally should *not* be considered a health condition.

- 20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with her.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 21 THROUGH 26

21. If the exact date of marriage is not known, give your best estimate.
- 22a. Mark **Yes** if the person worked, either full or part time, on any day of last week (Sunday through Saturday).

Count as work:

Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.

Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.

Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.

Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work:

Housework or yard work at home.

Unpaid volunteer work.

Work done as a resident of an institution.

- b. Give the *actual* number of hours worked at *all jobs last week*, even if that was more or fewer hours than usually worked.
23. If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the words "various locations" for 23a, and give as much information as possible in the remainder of 23 to identify the area in which he or she worked *most* last week.
- If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), give the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked.
- If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 23e and leave the other parts of 23 blank.
- 24a. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, etc.
- b. Mark **Worked at home** for a person who works on a farm where he or she lives, or in an office or shop in the person's home.
- c. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a non-work destination, mark **Drive alone**.
- d. Do not include riders who rode to school or some other non-work destination.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-to-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

- 26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last *four* weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

- b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 27 THROUGH 29

27. Look at the instructions for 22a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm *and* (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

- 28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that has no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his or her own business, print "self-employed."

- b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a does. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity *at the place where the person works*. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Furniture company

Grocery store

Oil company

Ranch

Acceptable

Metal furniture manufacturing

Wholesale grocery store

Retail gas station

Cattle ranch

- c. Mark **Manufacturing** if the factory, plant, mill, etc., mostly makes things, even if it also sells them.

Mark **Wholesale trade** if the business mostly sells things to stores or other companies.

Mark **Retail trade** if the business mostly sells things (not services) to individuals.

Mark **Other** if the main activity of the employer is not making or selling things. Some examples of **Other** are farming, construction, and services such as those provided by hotels, dry cleaners, repair shops, schools, and banks.

- 29a. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person does. If the person is a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what is needed to make an answer acceptable are shown on the census form and here.

Unacceptable

Clerk

Helper

Mechanic

Nurse

Acceptable

Production clerk

Carpenter's helper

Auto engine mechanic

Registered nurse

- b. Print the most important things that the person does on the job. Some examples are shown on the census form.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR QUESTIONS 30 THROUGH 33

30. If the person was an employee of a *private nonprofit organization*, such as a church, fill the first circle:

Mark **Local government employee** for a teacher working in an elementary or secondary public school.

- 31a. Look at the instructions for question 22a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

c. If the hours worked each week varied considerably, give the best estimate of the hours usually worked most weeks.

d. Count every week in which the person did not work at all, but spent any time looking for work or on layoff from a job. *Looking for work* means trying to get a job or start a business or professional practice; *layoff* includes either temporary or indefinite layoff.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the appropriate amount. If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and mark **No** for the other person, unless the other person has additional income of the same type.

a. Include sick leave pay. Do not include reimbursement for business

expenses and pay "in kind," (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).

b. Include net earnings (gross earnings minus business expenses) from a nonfarm business. If business lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

c. Include net earnings (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from a farm. If farm lost money, write "Loss" above the amount.

d. Include interest and dividends credited to the person's account (for example, from savings accounts and stock shares), net royalties, and net income from rental property.

e. Include Social Security or Railroad Retirement payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers and to disabled workers.

f. Include public assistance or welfare payments received from Federal, State, or local agencies. Do not include private welfare payments.

g. Include all other regular payments, such as government employee retirement, union or private pensions and annuities; unemployment benefits; worker's compensation; Armed Forces allotments; private welfare payments; regular contributions from persons not living in the household; etc.

Do not include lump-sum payments received from the sale of property (capital gains), insurance policies, inheritances, etc.

33. If no income was received in 1979, fill the **None** circle. If total income was a loss, write "Loss" above the amount.

Please fill out this
official Census Form
and mail it back on
Census Day,
Tuesday, April 1, 1980

1980 Census of the United States

If the address shown below has the wrong apartment identification, please write the correct apartment number or location here:					
DO	A1	A2	A4	A5	A6
				L	

Your answers are confidential

By law (title 13, U.S. Code), census employees are subject to fine and/or imprisonment for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years does your information become available to other government agencies or the public. The same law requires that you answer the questions to the best of your knowledge.

Para personas de habla hispana

(For Spanish-speaking persons):
SI USTED DESEA UN CUESTIONARIO DEL CENSO EN ESPAÑOL llame a la oficina del censo. El número de teléfono se encuentra en el encasillado de la dirección.

O, si prefiere, marque esta casilla ☐ y devuelva el cuestionario por correo en el sobre que se le incluye.

A message from the Director,
Bureau of the Census . . .

We must, from time to time, take stock of ourselves as a people if our Nation is to meet successfully the many national and local challenges we face. This is the purpose of the 1980 census.

The essential need for a population census was recognized almost 200 years ago when our Constitution was written. As provided by article I, the first census was conducted in 1790 and one has been taken every 10 years since then.

The law under which the census is taken protects the confidentiality of your answers. For the next 72 years — or until April 1, 2052 — only sworn census workers have access to the individual records, and no one else may see them.

Your answers, when combined with the answers from other people, will provide the statistical figures needed by public and private groups, schools, business and industry, and Federal, State, and local governments across the country. These figures will help all sectors of American society understand how our population and housing are changing. In this way, we can deal more effectively with today's problems and work toward a better future for all of us.

The census is a vitally important national activity. Please do your part by filling out this census form accurately and completely. If you mail it back promptly in the enclosed postage-paid envelope, it will save the expense and inconvenience of a census taker having to visit you.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Page 2

ALSO ANSWER THE HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3

Here are the QUESTIONS ↓	These are the columns for ANSWERS Please fill one column for each person listed in Question 1.	PERSON in column 1 Last name First name Middle initial	PERSON in column 2 Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to the person in column 1? Fill one circle. If "Other relative" of person in column 1, give exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, niece, grandson, etc.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If relative of person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister If not related to person in column 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Partner, roommate <input type="radio"/> Paid employee	
3. Sex Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	<input type="radio"/> Male <input checked="" type="radio"/> Female	
4. Is this person — Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) Print tribe →	
5. Age, and month and year of birth a. Print age at last birthday. b. Print month and fill one circle. c. Print year in the spaces, and fill one circle below each number.	a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: [] c. Year of birth: [] [] [] [] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	a. Age at last birthday: [] b. Month of birth: [] c. Year of birth: [] [] [] [] <input type="radio"/> Jan.—Mar. <input type="radio"/> Apr.—June <input type="radio"/> July—Sept. <input type="radio"/> Oct.—Dec.	
6. Marital status Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic	
8. Since February 1, 1980, has this person attended regular school or college at any time? Fill one circle. Count nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, church-related <input type="radio"/> Yes, private, not church-related	
9. What is the highest grade (or year) of regular school this person has ever attended? Fill one circle. If now attending school, mark grade person is in. If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark "12."	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) [] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	Highest grade attended: <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten Elementary through high school (grade or year) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 <input type="radio"/> College (academic year) [] 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more <input type="radio"/> Never attended school — Skip question 10	
10. Did this person finish the highest grade (or year) attended? Fill one circle.	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	<input type="radio"/> Now attending this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Finished this grade (or year) <input type="radio"/> Did not finish this grade (or year)	
CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> O	CENSUS USE ONLY	A. <input type="radio"/> I <input type="radio"/> N <input type="radio"/> O <input type="radio"/> O

**NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1—H12
FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD**

PERSON in column 7

Last name

First name Middle initial

If relative of person in column 1:

- ☐ Husband/wife ☐ Father/mother
☐ Son/daughter ☐ Other relative
☐ Brother/sister

If not related to person in column 1:

- ☐ Roomer, boarder ☐ Other nonrelative
☐ Partner, roommate
☐ Paid employee

- ☐ Male ☐ Female

- ☐ White ☐ Asian Indian
☐ Black or Negro ☐ Hawaiian
☐ Japanese ☐ Guamanian
☐ Chinese ☐ Samoan
☐ Filipino ☐ Eskimo
☐ Korean ☐ Aleut
☐ Vietnamese ☐ Other — Specify
☐ Indian (Amer.)
 Print tribe —————

a. Age at last birthday

c. Year of birth

1 8 0 0 0

b. Month of birth

1 9 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

☐ Jan.—Mar. ☐ Apr.—June
☐ July—Sept. ☐ Oct.—Dec.

☐ Now married ☐ Separated
☐ Widowed ☐ Never married
☐ Divorced

☐ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
☐ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Amer., Chicano
☐ Yes, Puerto Rican
☐ Yes, Cuban
☐ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic

☐ No, has not attended since February 1
☐ Yes, public school, public college
☐ Yes, private, church-related
☐ Yes, private, not church-related

Highest grade attended:

☐ Nursery school ☐ Kindergarten
☐ Elementary through high school (grade or year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
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College (academic year)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 or more
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☐ Never attended school—Skip question 10
☐ Now attending this grade (or year)
☐ Finished this grade (or year)
☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

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☐ Did not finish this grade (or year)

If you listed more than
 7 persons in Question 1,
 please see note on page 20.

H1. Did you leave anyone out of Question 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, a new baby still in the hospital, a lodger who also has another home, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason left out.
☐ No

H2. Did you list anyone in Question 1 who is away from home now — for example, on a vacation or in a hospital?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name(s) and reason person is away.
☐ No

H3. Is anyone visiting here who is not already listed?

- ☐ Yes — On page 20 give name of each visitor for whom there is no one at the home address to report the person to a census taker.
☐ No

H4. How many living quarters, occupied and vacant, are at this address?

- ☐ One
☐ 2 apartments or living quarters
☐ 3 apartments or living quarters
☐ 4 apartments or living quarters
☐ 5 apartments or living quarters
☐ 6 apartments or living quarters
☐ 7 apartments or living quarters
☐ 8 apartments or living quarters
☐ 9 apartments or living quarters
☐ 10 or more apartments or living quarters
☐ This is a mobile home or trailer

H5. Do you enter your living quarters —

- ☐ Directly from the outside or through a common or public hall?
☐ Through someone else's living quarters?

H6. Do you have complete plumbing facilities in your living quarters, that is, hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower?

- ☐ Yes, for this household only
☐ Yes, but also used by another household
☐ No, have some but not all plumbing facilities
☐ No plumbing facilities in living quarters

H7. How many rooms do you have in your living quarters?

Do not count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H8. Are your living quarters —

- ☐ Owned or being bought by you or by someone else in this household?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

H9. Is this apartment (house) part of a condominium?

- ☐ No
☐ Yes, a condominium

H10. If this is a one-family house —

a. Is the house on a property of 10 or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is any part of the property used as a commercial establishment or medical office?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

H11. If you live in a one-family house or a condominium unit which you own or are buying —

What is the value of this property, that is, how much do you think this property (house and lot or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale?

Do not answer this question if this is —

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A house on 10 or more acres
☐ A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$17,500 to \$19,999 ☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$22,499 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$22,500 to \$24,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999

- ☐ \$25,000 to \$27,499 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$27,500 to \$29,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 or more

H12. If you pay rent for your living quarters —

What is the monthly rent?

If rent is not paid by the month, see the instruction guide on how to figure a monthly rent.

- ☐ Less than \$50 ☐ \$160 to \$169
☐ \$50 to \$59 ☐ \$170 to \$179
☐ \$60 to \$69 ☐ \$180 to \$189
☐ \$70 to \$79 ☐ \$190 to \$199
☐ \$80 to \$89 ☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$90 to \$99 ☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$100 to \$109 ☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$110 to \$119 ☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$120 to \$129 ☐ \$300 to \$349
☐ \$130 to \$139 ☐ \$350 to \$399
☐ \$140 to \$149 ☐ \$400 to \$499
☐ \$150 to \$159 ☐ \$500 or more

FOR CENSUS USE ONLY

A4. Block number

A6. Serial number

B. Type of unit or quarters

For vacant units

D. Months vacant

F. Total persons

Occupied

Vacant

C1. Is this unit for —

C2. Vacancy status

C3. Is this unit boarded up?

☐ First form
☐ Continuation

☐ Regular
☐ Usual home elsewhere
☐ Group quarters

☐ Year-round use
☐ Seasonal/Mig. — Skip C2, C3, and D.

☐ For rent
☐ For sale only
☐ Rented or sold, not occupied
☐ Held for occasional use
☐ Other vacant

☐ Yes ☐ No

☐ Less than 1 month
☐ 1 up to 2 months
☐ 2 up to 6 months
☐ 6 up to 12 months
☐ 1 year up to 2 years
☐ 2 or more years

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H13. Which best describes this building? <i>Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building for 2 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 3 or 4 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 5 to 9 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 10 to 19 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 20 to 49 families <input type="radio"/> A building for 50 or more families <input type="radio"/> A boat, tent, van, etc. 	H21a. Which fuel is used most for house heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used b. Which fuel is used most for water heating? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	CENSUS USE H22a. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H14a. How many stories (floors) are in this building? <i>Count an attic or basement as a story if it has any finished rooms for living purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1 to 3 — Skip to H15 <input type="radio"/> 4 to 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 to 12 <input type="radio"/> 13 or more stories b. Is there a passenger elevator in this building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	c. Which fuel is used most for cooking? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used 	H22b. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H15a. Is this building — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> On a city or suburban lot, or on a place of less than 1 acre? — Skip to H16 <input type="radio"/> On a place of 1 to 9 acres? <input type="radio"/> On a place of 10 or more acres? b. Last year, 1979, did sales of crops, livestock, and other farm products from this place amount to — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Less than \$50 (or None) <input type="radio"/> \$50 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 or more 	H22. What are the costs of utilities and fuels for your living quarters? a. Electricity \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Electricity not used b. Gas \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Average monthly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> Gas not used c. Water \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc. \$ _____ .00 OR <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or no charge <i>Yearly cost</i> <input type="radio"/> These fuels not used	H22c. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H16. Do you get water from — <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> A public system (city water department, etc.) or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source (a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.)? 	H23. Do you have complete kitchen facilities? Complete kitchen facilities are a sink with piped water, a range or cookstove, and a refrigerator. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	H22d. <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H17. Is this building connected to a public sewer? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means 	H24. How many bedrooms do you have? <i>Count rooms used mainly for sleeping even if used also for other purposes.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H18. About when was this building originally built? Mark when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier 	H25. How many bathrooms do you have? <i>A complete bathroom is a room with flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and wash basin with piped water.</i> <i>A half bathroom has at least a flush toilet or bathtub or shower, but does not have all the facilities for a complete bathroom.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> No bathroom, or only a half bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom <input type="radio"/> 1 complete bathroom, plus half bath(s) <input type="radio"/> 2 or more complete bathrooms 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H19. When did the person listed in column 1 move into this house (or apartment)? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> 1979 or 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1949 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Always lived here 	H26. Do you have a telephone in your living quarters? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
H20. How are your living quarters heated? <i>Fill one circle for the kind of heat used most.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Steam or hot water system <input type="radio"/> Central warm-air furnace with ducts to the individual rooms (Do not count electric heat pumps here) <input type="radio"/> Electric heat pump <input type="radio"/> Other built-in electric units (permanently installed in wall, ceiling, or baseboard) <input type="radio"/> Floor, wall, or pipeless furnace <input type="radio"/> Room heaters with flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene <input type="radio"/> Room heaters without flue or vent, burning gas, oil, or kerosene (not portable) <input type="radio"/> Fireplaces, stoves, or portable room heaters of any kind <input type="radio"/> No heating equipment 	H27. Do you have air conditioning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> Yes, a central air-conditioning system <input type="radio"/> Yes, 1 individual room unit <input type="radio"/> Yes, 2 or more individual room units <input type="radio"/> No H28. How many automobiles are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 automobile <input type="radio"/> 2 automobiles <input type="radio"/> 3 or more automobiles H29. How many vans or trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 van or truck <input type="radio"/> 2 vans or trucks <input type="radio"/> 3 or more vans or trucks 	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>

Appendix E.—Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD

Page 5

Please answer H30–H32 if you live in a one-family house which you own or are buying, unless this is —

- A mobile home or trailer
- A house on 10 or more acres
- A condominium unit
- A house with a commercial establishment or medical office on the property

If any of these, or if you rent your unit or this is a multi-family structure, skip H30 to H32 and turn to page 6.

H30. What were the real estate taxes on this property last year?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H31. What is the annual premium for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ None

H32a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on this property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to page 6

b. Do you have a second or junior mortgage on this property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

c. How much is your total regular monthly payment to the lender?

Also include payments on a contract to purchase and to lenders holding second or junior mortgages on this property.

\$ _____ .00 OR ☐ No regular payment required — Skip to page 6

d. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for real estate taxes on this property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

e. Does your regular monthly payment (amount entered in H32c) include payments for fire and hazard insurance on this property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

Please turn to page 6

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1	2.	4.	2.	4.	3.	2.	4.
S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1
Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2
<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	3 3 3	<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	3 3 3
No	4 4 4	4 4 4	No	4 4 4	No	4 4 4	4 4 4
<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	5 5 5	<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	5 5 5
	6 6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6		6 6 6	6 6 6
	7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7
	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9
4	2.	4.	5	2.	4.	6	2.
S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1	S.S.	1 1 1
Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2	Yes	2 2 2
<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	3 3 3	<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	3 3 3	<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3
No	4 4 4	4 4 4	No	4 4 4	4 4 4	No	4 4 4
<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	5 5 5	<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	5 5 5	<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5
	6 6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6	6 6 6		6 6 6
	7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7	7 7 7		7 7 7
	8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8	8 8 8		8 8 8
	9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9	9 9 9		9 9 9
7	2.	4.	GQ.	H30.	H31.	H32c.	
S.S.	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	
Yes	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	
<input type="radio"/>	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	
No	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	
<input type="radio"/>	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	
	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	
	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	
	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	
	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	

Page 6

ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS FOR

<p>Name of Person 1 on page 2:</p> <p>_____ Last name First name Middle initial</p> <p>11. In what State or foreign country was this person born? <i>Print the State where this person's mother was living when this person was born. Do not give the location of the hospital unless the mother's home and the hospital were in the same State.</i></p> <p>_____ Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.</p> <p>12. If this person was born in a foreign country — a. Is this person a naturalized citizen of the United States?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, a naturalized citizen <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen <input type="radio"/> Born abroad of American parents</p> <p>b. When did this person come to the United States to stay?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950</p> <p>13a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, only speaks English — Skip to 14</p> <p>b. What is this language?</p> <p>_____ (For example — Chinese, Italian, Spanish, etc.)</p> <p>c. How well does this person speak English?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all</p> <p>14. What is this person's ancestry? If uncertain about how to report ancestry, see instruction guide.</p> <p>_____ (For example: Afro-Amer., English, French, German, Honduran, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Polish, Ukrainian, Venezuelan, etc.)</p> <p>15a. Did this person live in this house five years ago (April 1, 1975)? <i>If in college or Armed Forces in April 1975, report place of residence there.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born April 1975 or later — Turn to next page for next person <input type="radio"/> Yes, this house — Skip to 16 <input type="radio"/> No, different house</p> <p>b. Where did this person live five years ago (April 1, 1975)?</p> <p>(1) State, foreign country, Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.: _____</p> <p>(2) County: _____</p> <p>(3) City, town, village, etc.: _____</p> <p>(4) Inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p>	<p>16. When was this person born?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Born before April 1965 — Please go on with questions 17-33 <input type="radio"/> Born April 1965 or later — Turn to next page for next person</p> <p>17. In April 1975 (five years ago) was this person —</p> <p>a. On active duty in the Armed Forces?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>b. Attending college?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>c. Working at a job or business?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, full time <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Yes, part time</p> <p>18a. Is this person a veteran of active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States? <i>If service was in National Guard or Reserves only, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 19</p> <p>b. Was active-duty military service during — <i>Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> May 1975 or later <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964–April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955–July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950–January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940–July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917–November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time</p> <p>19. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition which has lasted for 6 or more months and which . . .</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;">Yes No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Prevents this person from working at a job?</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table> <p>20. If this person is a female —</p> <p>How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths?</p> <p>None 1 2 3 4 5 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.</p> <p>7 8 9 10 11 12 or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>21. If this person has ever been married —</p> <p>a. Has this person been married more than once?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Once <input type="radio"/> More than once</p> <p>b. Month and year of marriage? Month and year of first marriage?</p> <p>_____ (Month) (Year) (Month) (Year)</p> <p>c. If married more than once — Did the first marriage end because of the death of the husband (or wife)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>	a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	Yes No	b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	<p>22a. Did this person work at any time last week?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Skip to 25</p> <p>b. How many hours did this person work last week (at all jobs)? <i>Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.</i></p> <p>_____ Hours</p> <p>23. At what location did this person work last week? <i>If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. If one location cannot be specified, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>a. Address (Number and street) _____</p> <p><i>If street address is not known, enter the building name, shopping center, or other physical location description.</i></p> <p>b. Name of city, town, village, borough, etc.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>c. Is the place of work inside the incorporated (legal) limits of that city, town, village, borough, etc.?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, in unincorporated area</p> <p>d. County _____</p> <p>e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____</p> <p>24a. Last week, how long did it usually take this person to get from home to work (one way)?</p> <p>_____ Minutes</p> <p>b. How did this person usually get to work last week? <i>If this person used more than one method, give the one usually used for most of the distance.</i></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Car <input type="radio"/> Taxicab <input type="radio"/> Truck <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Van <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or streetcar <input type="radio"/> Walked only <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Worked at home <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Other — Specify _____</p> <p><i>If car, truck, or van in 24b, go to 24c. Otherwise, skip to 28.</i></p>
a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? . . .	Yes No							
b. Prevents this person from working at a job?	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>							
c. Limits or prevents this person from using public transportation? . . .	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>							

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Per. No.	11.	13b.	14.	15b.	23.	24a.					
1	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0					
2	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1					
3	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2					
4	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3					
5	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4					
6	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5					
7	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6					
8	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7					
9	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8					
0	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9					

PERSON 1 ON PAGE 2

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<p>c. When going to work <u>last week</u>, did this person usually —</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drive alone — <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Drive others only</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Share driving <input type="radio"/> Ride as passenger only</p>		<p>CENSUS USE</p> <p>21b.</p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>31a. Last year (1979), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>		<p>CENSUS USE ONLY</p> <p>31b. 31c. 31d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>	
<p>d. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 2 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 6</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more</p> <p><i>After answering 24d, skip to 28.</i></p>		<p>22b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1979?</p> <p><i>Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</i></p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>		<p>c. During the weeks <u>worked</u> in 1979, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>Hours</p> <p>-----</p>	
<p>25. Was this person <u>temporarily</u> absent or on layoff from a job or business <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p>		<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i></p>		<p>d. Of the weeks <u>not worked</u> in 1979 (if any), how many weeks was this person looking for work or on layoff from a job?</p> <p>Weeks</p> <p>-----</p>			
<p>b. Could this person have taken a job <u>last week</u>?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job</p>		<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1980 <input type="radio"/> 1978 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1977 <input type="radio"/> 1969 or earlier</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Never worked <i>Skip to 31d</i></p>		<p>32. Income in 1979 —</p> <p><i>Fill circles and print dollar amounts.</i></p> <p><i>If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</i></p> <p><i>If exact amount is not known, give best estimate. For income received jointly by household members, see instruction guide.</i></p> <p>During 1979 did this person receive any income from the following sources?</p> <p>If "Yes" to any of the sources below — How much did this person receive for the entire year?</p>			
<p>28–30. Current or most recent job activity</p> <p><i>Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours.</i></p> <p><i>If this person had no job or business last week, give information for last job or business since 1975.</i></p>		<p>28. Industry</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? <i>If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, print "AF" and skip to question 31.</i></p> <p>(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this?</p> <p><i>Describe the activity at location where employed.</i></p> <p>(For example: Hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, breakfast cereal manufacturing)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Manufacturing <input checked="" type="radio"/> Retail trade</p> <p>Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Other — (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)</p>		<p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs . . . Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>b. Own nonfarm business, partnership, or professional practice . . . Report <u>net</u> income after business expenses.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>c. Own farm. . . Report <u>net</u> income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, royalties, or net rental income . . . Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments . . .</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>g. Unemployment compensation, veterans' payments, pensions, alimony or child support, or any other sources of income received regularly . . . Exclude lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes — \$.00</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (Annual amount — Dollars)</p>			
<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>(For example: Registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, grinder operator)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>(For example: Patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, operating grinding mill)</p>		<p>29.</p> <p>N P Q</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>R S T</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>U V W</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>X Y Z</p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>32a. 32b.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>			
<p>30. Was this person — (Fill one circle)</p> <p>Employee of private company, business, or individual, for wages, salary, or commissions . . . <input checked="" type="radio"/></p> <p>Federal government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>State government employee . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Local government employee (city, county, etc.) . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Self-employed in own business, professional practice, or farm —</p> <p>Own business not incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Own business incorporated . . . <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Working without pay in family business or farm . . . <input type="radio"/></p>		<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1979?</p> <p>Add entries in questions 32a through g; subtract any losses.</p> <p>\$.00</p> <p>(Annual amount — Dollars)</p> <p>If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount. OR <input type="radio"/> None</p>		<p>32c. 32d.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>I <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>II <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>III <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>IV <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p> <p>O <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/></p>			

➔ Please turn to the next page and answer the questions for Person 2 on page 2

Appendix F.—Publication and Computer Tape Program

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teristics of Housing Units . .	F-3	MAPS	F-5
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nents of Inventory Change. .	F-3		

GENERAL

The results of the 1980 Census of Population and Housing are issued in three forms: printed reports, computer tape

files, and microfiche. Most of the reports listed are issued on a flow basis through 1983. A few may be issued later, such as Subject Reports and Evaluation and Reference Reports.

The publications of the 1980 census are released under three subject titles: *1980 Census of Population and Housing*, *1980 Census of Population, and 1980 Census of Housing*. The description of the publication program below is organized in sections, by census title, followed by the reports under each title. It should be noted that a number of population census reports contain some housing data and a number of housing census reports contain some population data. Following the description of the publication program are sections on computer tapes, maps, and microfiche.

The data product descriptions include listings of geographic areas for which data are summarized in that product. Note that the term "place" refers to incorporated places and census designated (or unincorporated) places, as well as towns and townships in 11 States (the 6 New England States, the 3 Middle Atlantic States, Michigan, and Wisconsin).

Order forms for these materials are available, subject to availability of the data product, from Data User Services Division, Customer Services, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233; Census Bureau Regional Offices; U.S. Department of Commerce District Offices; and State Data Centers. After issuance, census reports are on file in many libraries and are available for examination at any Department of Commerce District Office or Census Bureau Regional Office.

PUBLICATIONS

Population and Housing Census Reports

PHC80-1, Block Statistics—These reports, which are issued on microfiche rather

than in print form, present population and housing unit totals and statistics on selected characteristics which are based on complete-count tabulations. Data are shown for blocks in urbanized areas and selected adjacent areas, for blocks in places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and for blocks in areas which contracted with the Census Bureau to provide block statistics.

The set of reports consists of 374 sets of microfiche and includes a report for each standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA), showing blocked areas within the SMSA, and a report for each State and for Puerto Rico, showing blocked areas outside SMSA's. In addition to microfiche, printed detailed maps showing the blocks covered by the particular report are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set.

PHC80-2, Census Tracts—Statistics for most of the population and housing subjects included in the 1980 census are presented for census tracts in SMSA's and in other tracted areas. Both complete-count data and sample data are included. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of persons in the relevant population group.

There is one report for each SMSA, as well as one for each of the States and Puerto Rico which have tracted areas outside SMSA's. In addition, maps showing the boundaries and identification numbers of census tracts in the SMSA are available as well as a U.S. Summary, which is an index to the set and also provides a historical listing of the total number of tracts by area.

PHC80-3, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Statistics are presented on total population and on complete-count and sample population characteristics such as age, race, education, disability, ability to speak English, labor force, and income, and on total housing units and housing characteristics such as value, age of structure, and rent. These statistics are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, SMSA's, counties, county subdivisions (those which are functioning general-purpose local governments), and incorporated places.

There is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

This series does not include a U.S. Summary.

PHC80-4, Congressional Districts of the 98th Congress—These reports present complete-count and sample data for congressional districts of the 98th Congress. The reports reflect redistricting based on the 1982 elections. One report is issued for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

PHC80-S1-1, Provisional Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—This report presents provisional estimates based on sample data collected in the 1980 census. Data on social, economic, and housing characteristics are shown for the United States as a whole, each State, the District of Columbia, and SMSA's of 1 million or more inhabitants.

These data are based on a special subsample of the full census sample. The sample, which represents about 1.6 percent of the total population, was developed to provide users with initial data on characteristics of the population and housing units for the Nation and large areas.

PHC80-S2, Advance Estimates of Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics—These reports present advance sample data from the 1980 census including such social and economic characteristics of the population as education, migration, labor force, and income as well as housing characteristics such as structural information, mortgage, and gross rent.

The set consists of 50 paperbound reports and includes one report for each State and the District of Columbia. No report will be issued for the United States as a whole.

Each report presents population and housing characteristics for the State, its counties or comparable areas, and places of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Selected data are shown for four race groups (White; Black; combined American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; and Asian and Pacific Islander) as well as for persons of Spanish origin.

Population Census Reports

PC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population—This volume presents final

population counts and statistics on population characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of four chapters for each area, chapters A, B, C, and D. Chapters A and B present data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapters C and D present estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The population totals presented in chapters A and B may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Chapters B, C, and D present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A, B, C, and D.

PC80-1-A, Chapter A, Number of Inhabitants—Final population counts are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places and census designated places, standard consolidated statistical areas (SCSA's), SMSA's, and urbanized areas. Selected tables contain population counts by urban and rural residence. Many tables contain population counts from previous censuses.

PC80-1-B, Chapter B, General Population Characteristics—Statistics on household relationship, age, race, Spanish origin, sex, and marital status are shown for the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by total and rural residence), county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's,

SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-C, Chapter C, General Social and Economic Characteristics—Statistics are presented on nativity, State or country of birth, citizenship and year of immigration for the foreign-born population, language spoken at home and ability to speak English, ancestry, fertility, family composition, type of group quarters, marital history, residence in 1975, journey to work, school enrollment, years of school completed, disability, veteran status, labor force status, occupation, industry, class of worker, labor force status in 1979, income in 1979, and poverty status in 1979. In addition, data on subjects shown in the PC80-1-B reports are presented in this report in more detail.

Each subject is shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties (by rural and rural-farm residence), places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages.

PC80-1-D, Chapter D, Detailed Population Characteristics—Statistics on most of the subjects covered in the PC80-1-C reports are presented in this report in considerably greater detail and cross-classified by age, race, Spanish origin, and other characteristics. Each subject is shown for the State or equivalent area, and some subjects are also shown for rural residence at the State level. Most subjects are shown for SMSA's of 250,000 or more inhabitants, and a few are shown for central cities of these SMSA's.

PC80-2, Volume 2, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. A few reports show statistics for States, SMSA's, large cities, American Indian reservations, or Alaska Native villages. Separate reports are issued on such subjects as racial and ethnic groups, type of residence, fertility, families, marital status, migration, education, employment, occupation, industry, journey to work, income, poverty status, and other topics.

PC80-S1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present special compilations of

1980 census statistics dealing with specific population subjects.

Housing Census Reports

HC80-1, Volume 1, Characteristics of Housing Units—This volume presents final housing unit counts and statistics on housing characteristics. It consists of reports for the following 57 areas: the United States, each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas—Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The volume consists of two chapters for each area, chapters A and B. Chapter A presents data collected on a complete-count basis, and chapter B presents estimates based on sample information, except for the Outlying Areas where all data were collected on a complete-count basis.

The housing totals presented in this report may differ from the counts presented earlier in the PHC80-V reports because corrections were made for errors found after the PHC80-V reports were issued. Both chapters present statistics by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group.

The U.S. Summary reports present statistics for the United States, regions, divisions, States, and selected areas below the State level. The State or equivalent Area reports (which include the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Outlying Areas) present statistics for the State or equivalent area and its subdivisions.

Statistics for each of the 57 areas are issued in separate paperbound reports of chapters A and B.

HC80-1-A, Chapter A, General Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units at address, tenure, condominium status, number of rooms, persons per room, plumbing facilities, value, contract rent, and vacancy status are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables contain housing characteristics by urban and rural residence.

HC80-1-B, Chapter B, Detailed Housing Characteristics—Statistics on units in structure, year moved into unit, year structure built, heating equipment, fuels, air-conditioning, source of water, sewage disposal, gross rent, and selected monthly ownership costs are shown for some or all of the following areas or their equivalents: States, counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. Selected tables show housing characteristics for rural and rural farm residence at the State and county level. Some subjects included in the HC80-1-A reports are also covered in this report in more detail.

HC80-2, Volume 2, Metropolitan Housing Characteristics—This volume presents statistics on most of the 1980 housing census subjects in considerable detail and cross-classification. Most statistics are presented by race and Spanish origin for areas with at least a specified number of the relevant population group. Data are shown for States or equivalent areas, SMSA's and their central cities, and other cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants.

There is one report for each SMSA and one report for each State and Puerto Rico. The set includes a U.S. Summary report showing these statistics for the United States and regions.

HC80-3, Volume 3, Subject Reports—Each of the reports in this volume focuses on a particular subject and provides highly detailed distributions and cross-classifications on a national, regional, and divisional level. Separate reports are issued on housing of the elderly, mobile homes, and American Indian households.

HC80-4, Volume 4, Components of Inventory Change—This volume consists of two reports presenting statistics on the 1980 characteristics of housing units which existed in 1973, as well as on newly constructed units, conversions, mergers, demolitions, and other additions and losses to the housing inventory between 1973 and 1980. These reports present data derived from a sample survey conducted in the fall of 1980. Data are presented for the United States and regions in report I. Report II has two parts: Part A presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified)

with populations of 1 million or more at the time of the 1970 census, and part B presents data for that group of SMSA's (not individually identified) with populations of less than 1 million at the time of the 1970 census.

HC80-5, Volume 5, Residential Finance—This volume consists of one report presenting statistics on the financing of non-farm homeowner and rental and vacant properties, including characteristics of the mortgage, property, and owner. The statistics are based on a sample survey conducted in the spring of 1981. Data are presented for the United States and regions. Some data are presented by inside and outside SMSA's and by central cities.

HC80-S1-1, Supplementary Reports—These reports present statistics from the 1980 Census of Housing on general characteristics of housing units for the 50 States and the District of Columbia, counties, and independent cities.

Evaluation and Reference Reports

PHC80-E, Evaluation and Research Reports—These reports present the results of the extensive evaluation program conducted as an integral part of the 1980 census. This program relates to such matters as completeness of enumeration and quality of the data on characteristics.

PHC80-R, Reference Reports—These reports present information on the various administrative and methodological aspects of the 1980 census. The series includes:

PHC80-R1, Users' Guide—This report covers subject content, procedures, geography, statistical products, limitations of the data, sources of user assistance, notes on data use, a glossary of terms, and guides for locating data in reports and tape files. The guide is issued in loose-leaf form and sold in parts (R1-A, B, etc.) as they are printed.

PHC80-R2, History—This report describes in detail all phases of the 1980 census, from the earliest planning through all stages to the dissemination of data and evaluation of results. It contains detailed discussion of 1980 census questions and their use in previous decennial censuses.

PHC80-R3, Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations—This report was developed primarily for use in classifying responses to the questions on the kind of business (industry) and kind of work (occupation) in which the respondent is engaged. The index lists approximately 20,000 industry and 29,000 occupation titles in alphabetical order.

PHC80-R4, Classified Index of Industries and Occupations—This report defines the industrial and occupational classification systems adopted for the 1980 Census of Population. It presents the individual titles that constitute each of the 231 industry and 503 occupation categories in the classification systems. The individual titles are the same as those shown in the Alphabetical Index. The 1980 occupation classification reflects the new U.S. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). As in the past, the 1980 industry classification reflects the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

PHC80-R5, Geographic Identification Code Scheme—This report identifies the names and related geographic codes for each State, county, minor civil division, place, region, division, SCSA, SMSA, American Indian reservation, and Alaska Native village for which the Census Bureau tabulated data from the 1980 census.

COMPUTER TAPES

Summary Tape Files

In addition to the printed and microfiche reports, results of the 1980 census also are provided on computer tape in the form of summary tape files (STF's). These data products have been designed to provide statistics with greater subject and geographic detail than is feasible or desirable to provide in printed and microfiche reports. The STF data are made available at nominal cost. The data are subject to suppression of certain detail where necessary to protect confidentiality.

There are five STF's (listed below), and the amount of geographic and subject detail presented varies. STF's 1 and 2 contain complete-count data, and STF's 3, 4, and 5 contain sample data. Note that the term "cells" used below refers

to the number of subject statistics provided for each geographic area, and the number of cells is indicative of the detail of the subject content of the file.

Each of the STF's generally consists of two or more files which provide different degrees of geographic detail and, in some cases, race/Spanish origin cross-classification. For each of the files there is a separate tape or tapes for each State, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Selected files (STF 1 and STF 3) are also produced for Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands and the remainder of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. These tapes are issued on a State-by-State basis and are followed by a national summary tape for the particular file. More complete descriptions of the STF's than given in the summaries below can be found in the technical documentation of the specific file and in the PHC80-R1, *Users' Guide*.

STF 1—This STF provides 321 cells of complete-count population and housing data. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, congressional districts, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and blocks and block groups in blocked areas. The data include those shown in the PHC80-1, PHC80-3 (complete-count), and PC80-1-A reports.

STF 2—This STF contains 2,292 cells of detailed complete-count population and housing data, of which 962 are repeated for each race and Spanish origin group present in the tabulation area. Data are summarized for the United States, regions, divisions, States, SCSA's, SMSA's, urbanized areas, counties, county subdivisions, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, census tracts, American Indian reservations, and Alaska Native villages. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (complete-count), PC80-1-B, and HC80-1-A reports.

STF 3—This STF contains 1,126 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis. The areas covered are the same as in STF 1, excluding blocks. The data include those shown in the PHC80-3 (sample) reports.

STF 4—This STF is the geographic counterpart of STF 2, but the number of cells of data is greater (approximately 8,400). STF 4 provides data covering virtually all of the population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis, as well as some of the complete-count subjects. Some of the statistics are repeated for race, Spanish origin, and ancestry groups. Data are summarized for areas similar to those shown in STF 2, except that data for places are limited to those with 2,500 or more inhabitants. The data include those shown in the PHC80-2 (sample), PC80-1-C, and HC80-1-B reports.

STF 5—This STF contains over 100,000 cells of data on various population and housing subjects collected on a sample basis and provides detailed tabulations and cross-classifications for States, SMSA's, counties, cities of 50,000 or more inhabitants and central cities. Most subjects are classified by race and Spanish origin. The data include those shown in the PC80-1-D and HC80-2 reports.

Other Computer Tape Files

P.L. 94-171, Population Counts—In accordance with Public Law (P.L.) 94-171, the Census Bureau provides population tabulations to all States for legislative reapportionment/redistricting. The file is issued on a State-by-State basis. It contains population counts classified by race and Spanish origin. The data are tabulated for the following levels of geography as applicable: States, counties, county subdivisions, incorporated places, census tracts, blocks and block groups in blocked areas, and enumeration districts in unblocked areas. For States participating in the voluntary program to define election precincts in conjunction with the Census Bureau, the data are also tabulated for election precincts.

Master Area Reference Files 1 and 2 (MARF)

MARF 1—This geographic reference file is an extract of STF 1 designed for those who require a master list of geographic codes and areas, along with basic census counts arranged hierarchically from the State down to the block group and enumeration district levels and is issued on a State-by-State basis. The file contains records for States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts, enumeration districts in unblocked areas, and block groups in blocked areas. Each record shows the total population by five race groups, population of Spanish origin, number of housing units, number of households, number of families, and a few other items.

MARF 2—This file is the same as the MARF 1 with the latitude and longitude coordinates for a representative point (centroid) in each block group (BG) or enumeration district (ED) outside block numbered areas.

Geographic Base File/Dual Independent Map Encoding (GBF/DIME)—These files are computer representations of the Metropolitan Map Series, including address ranges and ZIP Codes, which generally cover the urbanized portions of SMSA's. GBF/DIME files are used to assign census geographic codes to addresses (geocoding). The files are available by SMSA.

Public-Use Microdata Samples—Public-use microdata samples are computerized files containing most population and housing characteristics as shown on a sample of individual census records. These files contain no names or addresses, and geographic identification is sufficiently broad to protect confidentiality.

There are three mutually exclusive samples, the A sample including 5 percent of all persons and housing units, and the

B and C samples each including 1 percent of all persons and housing units. States and most large SMSA's will be identifiable on one or more of the files. Microdata files allow the user to prepare customized tabulations.

Census/EEO Special File—This file provides sample census data with specified relevance to EEO and affirmative action uses. The file contains two tabulations, one with detailed occupational data and the other with years of school completed by age. The data in both tabulations are crossed by sex, race, and Spanish origin. These data are provided for all counties, for all SMSA's, and for places with a population of 50,000 or more.

MAPS

Maps necessary to define areas are generally published and included as part of the corresponding reports. Maps are published for Block Statistics (PHC80-1) and Census Tracts (PHC80-2), but must be purchased separately from the report. Maps necessary to define enumeration districts are available on a cost-of-reproduction basis.

MICROFICHE

Some of the computer tape products are available on microfiche. The STF microfiche are issued for each State or Area and for the United States. These include:

STF 1 Microfiche—Data from STF 1 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 1 geographic levels described previously, except blocks.

STF 3 Microfiche—Data from STF 3 are presented in tabular form for all the STF 3 geographic levels.

P.L. 94-171 Counts Microfiche—The data from the P.L. 94-171 computer file are presented in a listing format.